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II NO. 1 BOMBAY TUESDAY, JANUARY 1, 1924. TWO ANNAS.

bay Chronicle.

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MUNICATIONS intended
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good faith. In preparing
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one side of the paper
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EDITOR, and not to any
staff by name. Atten-
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SCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local.	Mofussil.
.....	Rs. 20	Rs. 35
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Sunday Edition.

..... Rs. 8 Rs. 6

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ND JUBILEE WASHING CO.,
SHAIK MEMON STREET
Opp. Jumma Masjid.
: Hamam Street, Fort.
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THE
SCINDIA STEAM
NAVIGATION
COMPANY, LTD.

SERVICES BETWEEN:—
bay, Karachi via Malabar.
dras, Colombo.
Karachi via coast ports.
nta according to demand.
ther particulars apply to:
M MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents.
ard Estate, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE
P. and O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND MARSEILLES CALLING AT PORT SAID.
All passengers are requested to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1924.			
10th Jan.	MANTUA		16,502
12th „	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,630
19th „	PLASSY		4,622
26th „	DONGOLA	KARKUNDA	10,235
2nd Feb.	OSTA		8,097
9th „	MACEDONIA		11,189
16th „	MALOJA		11,931
23rd „	DONGOLA	MOLDAVIA	16,877
1st March	MANTUA		16,902
8th „	MOREA		10,912
15th „	CALEDONIA		7,622
22nd „	DONGOLA	POOLTAN	20,700
29th „	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,630
7th April	NALDERA		15,904
9th „	MOVANIA	Extra Steamer	8,062
12th „	MALWA		10,241
19th „	DONGOLA	MARMORA	20,700
26th „	ARCADIA		11,083
3rd May	DELTA	CHINA	7,862
10th „	MANTUA		16,902
17th „	DONGOLA	MONGOLIA	20,485
24th „	CALEDONIA		7,622
31st „	DELTA	NARKUNDA	18,227

* Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
† Proceeds to Marseilles.
‡ Does not convey passengers from India.
§ Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamer.	Tons.
1924		
11th Jan.	DUMRA	5,441
25th „	MASHOBRA	8,328
8th Feb.	DARSOMA *	5,900
22nd „	MORVADA	9,128
7th March	MANDALA	9,248
21st „	DUMANA	5,900
4th April	MANELA	9,128
18th „	MATIANA	9,248
2nd May	DUMRA	5,441
16th „	MASHOBRA	8,328

* Cargo vessel only will not convey passengers.

P. & O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

1924		
18th Jan	SCOTIAN*	8,966
25th „	NORALDERA	15,903
22nd Feb.	CHINA	7,552
18th March	SOUDAN*	8,606
24th April	SICILIA*	8,813

* Proceed as far as Shanghai only.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND RANGOON.

Date about	Steamers.	Destination.
2nd Jan.	Vasna	Buarch via K'chi
3rd „	Colaba	Colombo, Madras Calcutt
8th „	Chakla	Karachi via K'wr
3rd „	Chairsoppa	Tuticorin, Colombo and Rangoon.
31st Dec.	Vita	Karachi via K'war
3rd Jan.	Bamora	Buarch via K'chi & P. Gulf Ports
9th „	Karagola	East & S. Africa

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZIE and Co.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay
P.O. Box 122.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE LIMITED AND B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE.
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.
Terms Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA,
P. P. O. Box 183.
Telephone No. 1236

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE to JAPAN via SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Commander	Tons	Arrives	Departs
*Wakasa Maru	K. Horikawa	6088	16 Dec.	[illegible]
Baron Cawdor	T. Baillie	6884	19 Dec.	[illegible]
Lima Maru	J. Koshikawa	7260	29 Dec.	17
Penang Maru	H. Habukt	6214	3 Jan.	17 Jan.
Yomei Maru	....	7161	11th Jan.	[illegible]
*Tamba Maru	N. Wada.	5845	14th Jan.	25th Jan.

* Passenger Steamer.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES

For—Class	1st Class	2nd Class	European Steerage	Japanese with food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	330	210	158	105
Hongkong	480	270	208	135
Shanghai	540	290	230	150
Kobe	540	300	234	150

For revised passage tariff apply to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 272. Telegrams "YUSEN"

O.S.K. LINE.
(OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA)
REGULAR SERVICES TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departure
Arjun	[illegible]	6699	24th Dec.	[illegible]
Byron	M. Otani	6699	24th Dec.	[illegible]
Maru	M. Naito	6162	27th „	8th „
Burma				
Marn	H. Meguro	4584	9th Jan.	23rd. „
Shunko				
Maru	K. Hirano	5823	18th „	1st Feb.

For particulars apply to—
T. OHARA,
Manager.
P. O. Box No. 855,
Phone No. 2150,
Ballard Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)
AUTHORISED CAPITAL .....
ISSUED AND FULLY PAID-UP .....
RESERVE FUND STERLING .....
SILVER .....
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS .....
HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE:
9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
40, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Hongkong		
Bangkok	Ipon		
Batavia	Johore		
Calcutta	Kobe		
Canton	Kuala Lumpur		
Chefoo	Lyons		
Colombo	Malacca		
Dairen	Manila		
Foochow	Nagasaki		
Haiphong	New York		
Hamburg	Peking		
Harbin	Penang		
Hankow			

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. [illegible].
FIXED DEPOSITS received for various periods on terms which may be learned on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED and BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the world.
GENERAL BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
R. R. RYAN,
Agent.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1870.
NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET.
Behind Currency Bank.
Funded Capital Rs. 2,56,100.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate 80 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to Canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

INSURANCE.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.,
Total Assets exceed Rs. 2,10,00,000
Annual Income exceeds Rs. 39,00,000
New Business exceeds Rs. 71,00,000
New Premiums. Liberal Conditions
Worldwide Policies.
ALLUM, BHARUCHA & CO.,
Managers.

THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO.
INDIAN CONCERN WITH INDIAN CAPITAL.
ATTRACTIVE PLANS.
TABLE A-1 A SPECIALITY.
Speedy settlement of claims.
AGENTS WANTED,
For particulars apply to:—
THE SECRETARIES,
ASIAN BUILDING,
Ballard Estate. Fort, Bombay.

BHARAT
INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
Established 1890.
Head Office: LAHORE.
Chairman: Honourable Lala Harkishen Lal.
Assets ..... Over 50,00,000.
Policies in force ..... About 2 crores
(1) Life Insurance under all up-to-date tables.
(2) Female lives insured.
(3) Policies kept up automatically.
(4) Large bonuses for with-profits policies.
For prospectuses and other information please apply to:—
R. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, Head Office.
Chief Agents,
MAMCHAR & COMPANY
46, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay, Post Box No. 718.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.
BANKERS.
NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPIJ.
(Incorporated in Holland.)
ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1824.
Fully paid up Capital F.60,000,000 [illegible]
Reserve Funds F.42,429,183 [illegible]
HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM.
(Holland).
Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAGUE
HEAD AGENCY AT BATAVIA.
BRANCHES.
INDIES.
Djember Pekalongan
Djocja Pontianak
Kota Radja Solo
Macassar Tegal
Padang Tiltatjap
Palembang Weltevreden
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore, Penang.
INDIA.—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
CHINA.—Shanghai, Hongkong.
AGENTS.—BANKERS.—The National Provincial & Union Bank of England Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on balance up to Rs. 1,00,000.—If the interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies, the Principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.
Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.
BOMBAY OFFICE—82, ESPLANADE ROAD.
L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN,
Agent.

DR. D. WRITER & CO.
"TIKLI" Brand Tablet Manufacturers of Quinine, Purgative, Vegetable Laxative, etc., etc. and Medicated Lozenges.
Private formulas rendered in plain or sugar-coated tablet form, at reasonable rate.
Please call for our FREE LIST.
Address:—CORNER GRANT ROAD,
BOMBAY NO. 7.

ARE YOU CONSIDERING THE PURCHASE OF A NEW CAR?
If so the following points are worth consideration:—
1. Is service available AFTER purchase?
2. Can your car investment be readily re-converted into cash at any time in case of necessity?
3. Has the car a good second-hand value?
4. In case of an accident or breakdown, can the car be put into running order again satisfactorily & expeditiously?
When you have satisfied yourself on these points, may we have the privilege of sending you full particulars of all Ford Models with latest prices?
FORD 5-SEATER TOURING CAR Rs. 2,450/-
FORD AUTOMOBILES (India) Ltd.
HUGHES ROAD, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

THE NEW INDIA ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
Sir D. J. TATA, Kt., Chairman.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL ..... Rs. 20,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED „ ..... „ 11,86,84,200
PAID-UP „ ..... „ 1,18,68,420
TOTAL FUNDS „ ..... „ 1,71,32,038
HEAD OFFICE:
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES—Calcutta 5, Mission Row, Branch Manager: V. G. Chiber.
Madras No. 6, 1st Line Beach, „ „ J. W. Waddell
New York (U.S.A.) U. S. Manager, Sumner Ballard.
AGENCIES
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CALCUTTA—Tata Sons Ltd.
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Hussain Saib & Co.
KARACHI—Jamshed Nowroji Bhiwa
AHMEDABAD—Balubhai Ambalal & Co.
COCHIN, etc.—Peirce Leslie & Co., Ltd.
POONA—H. P. Tavaria & Co.
ADEN—Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw & Bros.
BURMA.
RANGOON—The London Rangoon Trading Co., Ltd.
R. D. Tata & Co., Ltd.
CEYLON.
COLOMBO—H. L. de Mel & Co.
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PENANG—Hawkins, Barker & Co., Ltd.
Duree & Thomas Ld.
KUALA LUMPUR—Hawkins & Crosfield, Ld.
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DUTCH EAST INDIES.
SOURABAYA (Java)—The London Rangoon Trading Co. (Java), Ltd.
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MEDAN (Sumatra)—L. D. Kapur & Co.
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SAIGON—A. B. David.
SIAM.
BANGKOK—Compagnie Generale Francaise pour le Commerce & L'Industrie.
CHINA.
SHANGHAI—W. R. Loxley & Co.
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TIENTSIN—Perrin Cooper & Co.
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KAMPALA—Narandas Balaram & Co.
MAURITIUS—Scott & Co.
ZANZIBAR—Alli & Abdulrasul.
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LONDON. { Sedgwick Collins (Agencies) Ltd
Commercial Union Assurance Co., Ltd. (Marine Underwriters).
The Company is transacting FIRE, MARINE, TRANSIT, CONSEQUENTIAL LOSS, EARTHQUAKE, RIOT & CIVIL COMMOTION, MOTOR CAR, PERSONAL ACCIDENT, FIDELITY GUARANTEE, BAGGAGE & ALL RISKS INSURANCE.
E. J. DUFF,
General Manager.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO. LTD.
ESTABLISHED:—1910.
Dividend declared 1921 ... 30%
Dividend declared 1923 ... 30%
Dividend declared previous years—15—20%
The Selling office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1/ or /8/ per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 19 Grey Street, CALCUTTA.

J. V. Navlakhi & Co.
KANTA BUILDING,
KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.
Stationery, Drawing and Painting Materials.
Engineering and Surveying Instruments, etc.
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS.
Price List on Application.

AMICHAND GOVANJI.
THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA.
ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.
Opposite Jumma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 613
This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—
Vegetarian Federal Union,
76, Farringdon Street, E. C.
We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.
(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.
LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.
SUTTERFENNY (a kind of threadlike round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva or (Viz), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose scented Halva, (e Venila Halva, (f) Munakka Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.
All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.
No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our signboard and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.
No V. P. P. will receive our attention.
The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates—

FIRST 12 WORDS—ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—One Anna.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "apply Box No. ——— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

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Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

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WANTED—As INSTRUCTOR one B.E., Overseer, one B.Sc., on Rs. 150, Rs. 75, Rs. 50 per month, respectively. MANAGER, CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, LUDHIANA.
A R9363

WANTED—WHOLE STAFF for a newly started Mill. Testimonials must be attached. Apply with one anna stamps to Box No. 9955, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R9361

WANTED—For Lahore a TRANSLATOR, competent to translate from Hindi, English into best Gujarati and Marathi both. See MANAGER, AMRITDHARA, between 12 to 2 at SIRDAR GRIHA HOTEL, near Crawford Market, Bombay.
A18523

WANTED—CHIEF AGENTS, AGENT and CANVASSERS for an Insurance Company, on pay, commission or both according to guarantee of business. Apply to SECRETARIES, ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE CO. LTD., 73, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
A 18227

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering and scientific interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for at usual rates.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Sunday Chronicle."

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES

WANTED—FORD CARS, 5 seater, second-hand, at once. Dr. N. D. SABNIS, Thakurdwar, Bombay.
JA

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

BEST "PIANOS" FOR SALE OR HIRE, and on the monthly payment system. Apply to Mr. R. D. PUNVELIWALLA, Contractor's Building, near Police Station, 4th Block, 2nd floor, Lamington Road, Bombay No. 7.

EDUCATIONAL.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE—B. Com. of London (Exam. to be held in Colombo) and Cambridge Senior Local (in Bombay), Shall enrol a limited number. Also other Commerce, Banking and Auditing Exams. Prospectus on enquiry. Great Western Bldg., Apollo St.
M R9335

THE ROYAL HOMOEOPATHIC INSTITUTE, MEERUT. (Registered under Act XXI of 1860). Teaches Homoeopathy, Electro Homoeopathy and Biochemistry, both by local training and correspondence and grants Diplomas. Supplies fresh medicines and accessories at moderate price. Treats chronic and complicated cases. Please apply for prospectus to Dr. B. B. GUPTA, H.M.O., Principal.
H 98148

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

KATNI
"CASTLE BRAND"
PORTLAND CEMENT

GOVERNMENT tests prove this to be the finest Portland Cement superior to other Indian Brands and Imported Cements. We shall be pleased to send booklet showing tests, etc., to any address and enquiries and orders will receive our prompt attention.

Ready delivery ex. Bombay stocks.

The Katni Cement and Industrial Co., Ltd.,
C. MACDONALD & CO.,
Agents.
Laxmi Building.
Ballard Road, Fort,
Bombay.
Tel. No. 415.
T

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!!—PAUL'S CHRISTMAS ALMOND CAKES at Specially Reduced Rates Re. 1.2 per lb. during X'mas only. PAUL AND CO. 363, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
T R9297

HEN EGG'S HALWA—Royal Tonic food for Winter Season. A positive necessity to all. Excellent in taste and flavour. 1st class Rs. 15, 2nd class Rs. 10 per seer. Expenses extra. Price strictly in advance. NOMANI & CO. No. 27, Shah Supan Street, Darbhanga.
T 18311

THE IDEAL BEVERAGE FOR THE INDIAN CLIMATE—The well known Pure Munich Beer "Mathaserbrau"—at 18 per case of 2 doz. quarts or Rs. 24 per case of 4 doz. quarts F. O. R. Bombay from, GENERAL UTILITY PRODUCTS, Wine and Spirit Merchants, Imperial Chambers, Ballard Estate, Bombay.
T R2839

PRINTATOR.—The Mystic Writing Tablet for Office and Home. Your notes, having served their purpose, disappear at will and tablet is again ready for use. No refills. No eraser. PRINTATOR is a perpetual memo tablet. In 3 sizes Rs. 1/8, 1/4, 1 each. Traders apply for wholesale terms. A. HYLAND LTD. Hughes Road, Bombay. Sole Agents for India, Burma, and Ceylon.
18323

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HARMSWORTH'S BUSINESS LIBRARY. 10 Volumes. A complete business encyclopaedia, including stand and desk. Sacrifice Rs. 65. Cost over Rs. 800. Box No. 9254, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
L R9356

MAGAZINES by post at cheap rates. For particulars write to M. G. MEHTA, Lohar Chakla, Cutch Mandvi.
L R9358

MYSTERIES OF THE MOGUL COURT—856 Pages in 8 Parts, Rs. 8 only. List Free. Apply to VALE OFFICE, Pondicherry.
L R9364

PROFESSION

LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA.

10,000 PACKETS FREE.

I have arranged to distribute about 10,000 sample packets of my cure for LEUCODERMA or WHITE LEPROSY to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V. P. P. for As. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission.

Leprosy and its Treatment.

A close study of this treatise will enable even a lay reader to treat cases of leprosy and all forms of skin disease with success without the assistance of a medical man.

Price Rs. 2. V. P. charges As. 5.
Correspondence in Hindi, Urdu, Bengali or English.

PANDIT KEIPARAM,
Nadibagan Lane Salkia, CALCUTTA

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GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS:—Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion	Rs. 2-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY, LTD.

CHANGE OF NUMBERS.

SUBSCRIBERS are particularly requested to refer to the new List of Subscribers, dated January, 1924, before calling for a number, as the majority of Telephone Numbers in Bombay have been changed.

Old lists should be destroyed.

Bombay, January 1st, 1924.
18518

AMUSEMENTS.

Grand New Year Performances

Daily 2 Shows. Daily 2 Shows.

Tuesday & Wednesday 1st & 2nd January

Matinee at 5 p. m. Evening at 9-30 p. m.

Karlekar's Grand Circus.

LOCATION:—OPEN MAIDAN, PALVA ROAD, GIRGAUM.

Prof. SHANKER RAO

PRESENTS

EUROPEAN AND INDIAN STAR ARTISTES—LADIES AND GENTS ALL REFINED.

A Mammoth Menagerie of Wild Beasts.

The Trained Wild Animals Exhibit by—
THE LION KING
Prof. SHANKER RAO

with his assistants Kera and Kondia. A Marvellous performance and many new astonishing novelties. You should see this great show and get the greatest return for your money.

VISIT

KARLEKAR'S
To-Night

BIG ATTRACTION—THE ONLY HIGH CLASS
Amusement For The New Year Season

THOUSANDS TURNED AWAY DAILY FOR WANT OF ROOM

Box Plan at S. ROSE & Co., Ltd.

Popular Prices as Usual.

Prof. SHANKER RAO, Sole Proprietor. M. J. RATNAM, Business Manager

A HAPPY NEW YEAR! TO-DAY!

A NEW YEAR OFFRING
AT THE

West-End Cinema

(New Churney Road.)

"Merry Go Round" almost eludes description, it is so big, so enormous; it is awe-inspiring. Never before has a picture been produced on anything like the lavish scale of this one. The magnificence, the truly artistic contruction of the massive sets command instant admiration.

"Merry Go Round"

10 Reels—10,000 FEET
A UNIVERSAL SUPER JEWEL
A ONE-WEEK PICTURE!
SEE THE TWO-HOURS PHOTO-DRAMA COMPLETE

The New York newspapers were lavish in their praise of this stupendous spectacle. "Scintillating, fascinating!" said the New York Times. "It will pay you to make a visit to the Rivoli before it moves away!" said the New York Telegram. "Exceptionally fine—impressive!" said the New York American. "Really great—gorgeous!" said the Morning Telegraph. "It is big; it is enormous; go and see it!" said the New York World. "Vastly worth while!" said the New York Sun and Globe.

"Merry Go Round"

Starring
MERRY PHILBIN
and
NORMAN KERRY

It Is Sensational In More Ways Than One!
First Kiss—And the Sweetest!

Not the kiss of a mother, or a father, or even brother or sister—but the first real impassioned kiss of love!

If you do you will know what love and that first kiss meant to Agnes Urban. She who had turned the organ crank at the merry go round for the enjoyment of others suddenly found herself transported to the very pinnacle of bliss and joy. It was the beginning of the sweetest, most powerful, poignant love story ever told!

"Merry Go Round"

You are requested to be in your seats five minutes before time; it's a two hour programme.

Timings: 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)

WEST-END CINEMA
(NEW CHURNEY ROAD).

AMUSEMENTS.

NOVELTY CINEM

A HAPPY NEW YEAR TO OUR
COME AND SEE OUR SPECIAL NEW YEAR

A beautiful King Victor Production

"DUSK TO DAWN"

One life in America—another in India!!

When one girl, at dusk, closes her eyes in sleep life leaves her b the body of another, who is awaking at dawn.

Thus, from dusk to dawn, one soul shuttles back and forth, e on one side of the world, in the personality of Marjorie Latham, daughter, and Aziza, a beggar dancing girl on the other side of th

Starring the exquisitely beautiful and the unforgettable Star.

FLORENCE
VIDOR
IN
"DUSK TO DAWN"

5 Reel—5,000 feet—
THE STRANGE ROMANCE OF A TWIN LI

Prison bars could not keep her soul from seeking its affinity!
Could anything free her from that strange other life she led from

See and be Amazed and Surprised!

"DUSK TO DAWN"

Do some of the things which we dream really happen, or is it merely imagination? Is it possible for two persons to exist in this world with If so, what would be the result at the death of one of them? Can w life in our dreams? See—

"DUSK TO DAWN"

A Cartoon and a two Reel Comedy in the Programme.

To-Night—3-30; 5-15; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.

NOVELTY CINEMA
(GRANT ROAD; TRAM, TERMINNS.)

NOVELTY

Starting Saturday Jan. 5th
For Seven Days and Every Week Thereafter for Seven Successive Weeks

The beauteous dare-devil

PEARL WHITE
IN
"PLUNDER!"

See her battle against odds

Brave as a wild-cat, fearless as a tigress, she pits mind and heart against men of power. Watch for the finish of each episode.

A Sensation-a-Second

No. 2.

NOW ON

BIG SHOW! BIG SHOW!!

CIRCUS.

GRANT ROAD
Govalia Tank.
BOX PLAN AT
PERRY COMPANY
Grant Road.
FREDOON & BURJOOR
DHOBI TALAO.

Excelsior

DAILY AT 6 AND
"ORPHANS OF THE
Mighty Picture of the Fren

Empire Th

Tues. 1st Jany. at 4-30, 6-
DOUGLAS FAIRBA
'The Marko

Empress T

Tues. 1st Jany. at 4-30, 6
CHARLES CHA
"THE K

IMPERIA

presents
To-Night and during this
Last Instalment
MADAN SUPER INDIA
"PATNI PAR
featuring
Miss Patience
Its a picture which every
hould positively see, includ
Pathe Gazette and sele
Coming Next W
Kohinoor Super Product
Thrill! Stunts!
"KALA-NAG
A thrilling plot revealing
of treacherous fraud of
ivilization and dreadful as
the ardent desire of wealth
nd Rape and ravishment
villains. Watch for further a
Daily 5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30
& Sunday extra shows at
ALWAYS A GOOD

Under the Patronage
H. H. MAHARAJA G.
OF BARODA.
These Plays will not be Sta
Bombay.

Gandharv Natak

GRANT ROAD
NEW ELPHINSTONE
ON TUESDAY
Specially on account of
at 3 p.m.
Swayamv
Wednesday 2nd Jan. 1924 (p
Sharda
Saturday 5th Jan. 1924 (p
Savashaya
Sunday 6th Jan. 1924 (p.
Asha Nir
Gandharv

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AUCTION SALE.

MEHTA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT AND G.I.P. RAILWAY.

25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 1233.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT THE BHOIWADA LANE, WITHIN THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

On SATURDAY, the 26th January, 1924, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction by order of Messrs. Jerup Jetnaji and Co., the second mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of Bai Manekbai, widow of Dhanjibhai Kikabhai Gandevia, the mortgagor, in virtue of the power of sale reserved unto the said mortgagees under an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 7th April, 1923, the undermentioned very valuable landed property on the premises.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of vacant land containing by admeasurement 18 square yards or thereabouts and forming portion of land registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 336, New No. 5281, Old Survey No. 1188, Cadastral No. 553 of Fort Division, New Survey No. 9059 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under "A" Ward No. 1745, Street No. 64 and all which premises are situate at and on the Northern side of Bhoiwada Lane, within the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the East by the property of Nasserwanji Rustomji Mithaiwalla, on or towards the West by the property of the said Dhanjibhai Kikabhai Gandevia, on or towards the North by the property of Nowrojee Hormusji and on or towards the South by the said Bhoiwada Lane.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of strip of pension and tax and quit and ground rent land or ground situate, lying and being at Bhoiwada Lane, within the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 26 square yards or thereabouts being a portion of the property registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 530, 345, New No. 2572-2594, Old Survey No. 1186, 1186, Cadastral Survey No. 553 of Fort Division, New Survey No. 9061, 9061, and assessed in the Books of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "A" Ward No. 1742, Street No. 60, Bhoiwar Street, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the North by a public passage, on or towards the East by the premises belonging to the purchaser, on or towards the South by Bhoiwar Lane, and on or towards the West by a passage to well.

THIRDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground admeasuring 68-4/9ths yards or thereabouts with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue and under Old No. 337 of the quit and ground rent tenure and Old No. 530 of the pension and tax tenure, Old Survey No. 1187, Cadastral Survey No. 553 of Fort Division and New Survey No. 9060 situate at Cowasji Subhedar Street, Bhoiwar Lane, in Fort, in the Registration Sub-District of Fort, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Old No. 9 and New No. 62 and Ward No. 1744, and bounded on the East by the house of Dinshaw Kawasji Doodwalla, on the West by the house of Cooverbai, wife of Mancherji Bhimbhai, on the North by the boundary wall of Manekji Shet Wady or Oart and on the South by Kawasji Subhedar Street.

Further particulars and conditions of sale and inspection of Title Deeds can be had on application to Messrs. Crawford Bayley and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees, herein at their Office at Ewart House, Tamarind Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 1st January, 1924.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

Apollo Street.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO INVESTORS TO INVEST IN LANDED PROPERTIES.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES SITUATE AT GAMDEVI MIDDLE ROAD OTHERWISE KNOWN AS DAMMER LANE.

Under instructions from Messrs. Vacha and Co., Solicitors for the Mortgagees Messrs. Danna Fatta and Co., and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor, Maneckbai, widow and administratrix of the property and credits of Dhunjibhoy Kikabhoy Gundevia alias Hotelwalla, under the Power of Sale reserved to the Mortgagees by an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 28th day of July 1922, made between the said Mortgagor of the one part and the Mortgagees of the other part, Messrs J. S. MODY AND CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on the premises on SUNDAY, the 6th day of January 1924 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) the undermentioned properties.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES.

Firstly—All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Fazandari tenure containing by admeasurement 161 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 7979 together with the messuage, tenement or building standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under old Assessment No. 36 and now under D Ward No. 2752 and Street No. 6, all which premises are situate at Gamdevi Middle Road otherwise known as Dammer Lane in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay and are bounded on the East by the property of Govind Dwarkaji, on the West by a passage, on the North by the property of Trimbak Jagannath and on the South by the property of Bhaishanker Bhawanishanker and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 1692.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Fazandari tenure containing by admeasurement 101 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 7979 together with the messuage, tenement or building standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Old Assessment No. 32 and now under D Ward No. 2753 and Street No. 7, and all the premises are situate on the East side of Gamdevi Temple otherwise known as Dammer Lane, in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, and are bounded on the East by the property of Dhanjibhoy Gundevia, on the West by the property of Ramji Narayen and Madon Jekison, on the North by the part of Jagannath Narayen and on the South by a passage, and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 1691.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Vachha and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees, at their Office at Yusoof Building, Churchgate Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 1st January, 1924.

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

	London, Dec. 29.
Rentes 3 per cent.	55 1/4
Bar Silver Spot	33 9/16
" " 2 months hence	32 7/8
Closing Tone of Silver—Quiet and dull.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent since 5th July 1923.	
Interest day to day loans	1 1/2
Interest 7 day Market loans	3
Weekly Bullion Shipment-Nil.	

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

	London, Dec. 29.
Exchange on London in Paris	84.80
" " " " Germany	...
" " " " Italy	100,70
Stockholm	16.40
Christiania	20.56
Amsterdam	11.39
Switzerland	Yesterday's 24.79
Belgium	96.55
Athens	205.00
	Liverpool, Dec. 29.
Demand Bills	4,33.25
	London Dec, 29.
Cuban Sugar March, Sellers	24/3

DISCOUNTS.

	London, Dec. 29.
DISCOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/st	3 3/8
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	3 9/16
" Fine Trade Bills 3 "	4 1/2
" " " " 6 "	4 3/4
5 per cent. Rentes	24 1/2

WAR LOANS, ETC.

	London, Dec. 29
Funding Loan 4% 1960/90	£ 86 7/8—
Victory Bonds 4%	£ 91 1/8—
War Loan 5% 1929/47	£ 100 1/16—
Consols 2 1/2%	£ 55 3/4—
Supee Paper 3 1/2%	42 1/2—
Indian Stock 3 1/2% (Sterling Loan)	" 65 3/4—
Govt. Securities 3%	" 56 1/4—
	London, Dec 29.
Conversion Loan	£ 76 1/16
5 1/2 per cent. Indian Loan	" 100
7 " " "	" 114 —

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

	London, Dec. 29.
Total in Sight	8,157,000 Bales
Egyptian Visible Supply	473,000 "
East Indian " "	220,000 "
American " "	3,406,000 "
Other " "	168,000 "
Total Sales	11,000 "
East Indian Sales	500 "
Total Speculation	"
" Export	"
East Indian Export	"
" " Stock	48,000 "
" " Forwarded	2,400 "
" " Actual Export	"
" " Imports	2,000 "
" " Speculation	1,000 "
American Afloat	245,000 "
East Indian Afloat	24,000 "
Total Afloat	362,000 "

SHARES.

	LONDON, Dec. 29.
Chartered Bank	£ 19 3/8
Hongkong	" 124 1/2
National	" 42
Eastern	" 53/8
P. & O. Banking Corp.	" 12—

LOCAL MILL CLOTHS—QUOTATIONS.

(ISSUED BY THE HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.)

	Bombay, Dec. 31. Rs. a. p.
Khadi—	
Textile	1 3 0
E. D. Sassoon	1 3 0
Elphinstone	1 3 0
Longcloth (Full weight) 34/40 inches—	
Standard per lb.	1 8 0
Century per lb	1 7 3
Hindustan per lb.	1 9 0
Fazalbhai per lb.	1 9 0
Textile per lb.	1 9 0
Phœnix per lb.	1 8 0
Pearl per lb.	1 8 6
Manekji (Gaw Mukh) per lb.	1 7 0
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb.	1 8 0
Long loth (Light weight) No. 5202/5203—	
Rachael per lb.	1 8 6
Pearl per lb.	1 8 0
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1 8 0
Longcloth:— x Quality.	
Rachael per lb.	1 8 6
Fazulbhai per lb	1 8 6
Swan Finlay per lb	1 8 6
Longcloth Satin Calendes, 34/40.	
Textile (hand)	1 7 0
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 7 0
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1 7 0
Bombay Cotton	1 6 0
Paheiwam	1 6 0
Hearth Brand	1 5 6
Saltia:—	
Pabaney per lb.	1 6 0
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 7 0
Dhooties 7, 8, and 9 Yards:—	
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1 10 6
Jacob E. D. per lb.	1 9 0
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1 10 0
Dhooties 10 yards:—	
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1 8 0
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1 8 0
Check Grey Drill:—	
Standard per piece	7 6 0
Phœnix per piece	7 0 0
Swan Finley per piece	7 6 0
Hindustan per piece	7 0 0
Check lb. Grey Drill—	
Pearl per piece	8 8 0
Bleached Check:—	
Kasturchand per piece	7 14 0
Bombay United per piece	7 12 0
Bleached Check 5 lbs—	
Textile per piece	10 0 0
E. D. Rachael per piece	8 12 0
Cabrun No. 5124—	
Pearl	13 0 0
Hindustan	13 0 0

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Dec. 31.

Reuter reported 20 to 38 points lower yesterday in New York futures. The market declined on local and Wall Street selling. Liverpool has been reported 6 to 12 points lower.

The Marwari Bazar opened this morning for F. G. M. G. Broach April/May at Rs. 654 and advanced to Rs. 661 on buying by Offices and a Japan House. It then went down by a rupee, improved to Rs. 664 on buying by a prominent Indore operator. From this level, the prices declined to Rs. 661¼ on selling by Marwari Shroffs, and closed steady at Rs. 662½ at 3 p.m.

Fine M. G. Oomra December/January opened at Rs. 627½ and advanced to Rs. 631 in sympathy with the advance in Broach. It then declined to Rs. 628 on selling by Offices and closed steady at Rs. 629 at 3 p.m. Whilst fine Oomra March opened at Rs. 621 and advanced to Rs. 627 on buying by Offices. It then declined to Rs. 623 on general selling, and closed steady at Rs. 625 at 3 p.m.

F. G. M. G. Bengal December/January was quoted Rs. 551 and March Rs. 547.

Our market for ready was steady on Saturday last with a moderate inquiry from exporters and mills.

Our market is closed to-morrow for ready and forward business and we will not issue our market report.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

Dec. 31.

New York market 29th December, 1923.

Previous close	Delivery	Prices in Liverpool.	Closing Prices	Since Previous close.
34.15	Jan.		34.95	—20
35.65	Mar.		35.36	—29
35.67	May		35.50	—37
34.98	July		34.60	—38
29.07	Oct.		28.77	—30

Telegraphic market advices: March highest 35.85, lowest 35.32, range .53 points. Weekend long liquidation; local and Wall St. selling, taken by limit down. Market steady at the decline.

Liverpool market 29th December, 1923.

Previous Close.	Delivery	Opening Prices 11 a.m.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close
20.95	Jan.	20.70—25	20.81—09	20.83 —12
20.90	Mar.	20.70—20	20.81—09	20.83 —07
20.66	May			20.60 —06
20.14	July			20.10 —04
16.79	Oct.			16.78 —01
23.82	Egyptian Jan. 1924			23.89 +07
22.38	" Nov. "			22.39 +01

Telegraphic market advices: (1) 11 a.m.: Some long liquidation catching stopless orders at the opening, now recovering. Scarcity of contracts.

(2) March highest 20.85, lowest 20.62, range .23 points. Some stopless selling at the opening. Market improved on local short covering. Good undertone.

(3) We think well of buying March delivery Alexandria-Egyptian futures or buying May delivery Alexandria-Egyptian futures; and selling March delivery Liverpool-Egyptian futures or selling May delivery Liverpool Egyptian futures at about present differences.

	Liverpool, Dec. 29. Bales.
Total day's Sales at Liverpool	3000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	...
" " Sales of East Indian	Nil
" " Imports	...
EGYPTIAN Future prices:—	
Mid. American Spot Moderate request	21.06
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels	24,50

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	Liverpool, Dec. 29. To-day's Prices.
Jan.	20.83—12
Feb.	20.83—08
Mar.	20.83—07
April	20.69—06
May	20.60—06
June	20.42—05
July	20.10—04
Aug.	19.16—04
Sept.	18.63 +01
Oct.	16.78—01
Nov.	16.42—01
Dec.	15.28—01
Jan.	15..3

Tone—Steady.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS—COTTON.

	Liverpool, Dec. 29.
M. G. Bengal, Good	13.90
" " Fully Good	14.30
" " Fine	14.70
No. 1 Oomra, Good	15.10
" " Fully Good	15.60
" " Fine	16.10
M. G. Broach, Good	17.20
" " Fully Good	17.60
" " Fine	18.00
M. G. Scinde, Good	13.80
" " Fully Good	14.20
" " Fine	14.60

EGYPTIAN COTTON CLOSING PRICES.

Months	Liverpool, Dec. 29 To-day's Prices
Dec	23.70 +65
Jan.	23.89 .07
Feb.	23.99 +06
Mar.	24.09 +04
April	24.19 +04
May	24.24 +04
June	24.29 +02
July	24.39 +01
Aug	23.64 +01
Sept	23.51 +01
Oct.	23.64 +01
Nov.	22.39 +01

AMERICAN MARKETS.

	New York, Dec. 29.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	20,000
" Exports to Great Britain	31,000
" " Continent	19,000
Futures at New York	
" " " Jan.	34.95 —.20
" " " Mar.	35.36 —.29
" " " May.	35.50 —.37
" " " July.	34.60 —.38
Spot Cotton at New York	35.45—.20
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	35.50 —.50
Futures " " Mar.	35.38 —.37
" " " May	35.15 —.40
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	10 3/4
Silver Foreign mined	64 3/8

JAVA SUGAR.

	London, Dec. 29
Fine White Java C. & F Calcutta December Sellers	32/ 9
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta July Sellers	24/ 6
Do July/Sept Sellers	24/
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay July Sellers	24/10
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi July Sellers	24/10
Tone:—Steady	

LINSEED.

	London, Dec 29
LINSEED Calcutta Pure Basis Bags Apl./May Nom'nal	£ 19
Tone—Steady but inactive.	
RAW LINSEED OIL Naked spot net	
" Months Dec./Selleos	£ 42/
" Buyrs, etc. Jan./Apl Value	" 29/

WHEAT.

	London, Dec 29.
ROZARIO SANTA FE—62 1/2lbs. J F paid	41/9
BARLETTA RUSSO—62 1/2 lbs. J/F Buyers	41/6
AUSTRALIAN (mutilated)	44/6
KARACHI BARLEY do	32 3/8
WHEAT Choice White Karachi, per 480 lbs. C. I. F. D/J Buyers	44/6
WHEAT Dari Indian White D/J Liverpool	
WHEAT Cargo Northern Manitoba No. 1 Passage	
Tone,—Firm	
WHEAT Afloat to U.K. 1,690,000 Qrs.	

METALS.

	London, Dec. 29.
English best Selected Copper	£ 65. 1/4
Corrugate sheets	£ 18 3/4
Standard Copper G. M. B.	" 60 7/8
Copper Brazlers	" 82—
Yellow Metal	" 7 3/4
Hard Spelter	" 29

RUBBER

	London, Dec. 29.
Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, Feb-Mar.	12 1/2
Tone—	
Plantation First Latex Crepe Jan.	14 1/8
Tone.—Quiet.	

FREIGHT.

	London, Dec. 29.
Freight of Coal Cardiff to Bombay	18

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on Dec. 28 1923.

	Bombay, Dec. 29.
Cotton	29942 Bales
Wheat	11245 Qrts.
Linseed	3023 "
Rape, etc	535 "
Gingellyseed	3849 "
Poppyseed	24 "
Groundnuts	4017 "
Castorseed	635 "
Rice	14383 "
Myrabollams	9245 "
Cottonseed	21680 "
Mowraseed	44 "
Gram	380 "
Juwar	825 "
Masur	Nil "
Barley	Nil "
Bajri	5045 "
Coal	614 Tons

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

Statement of affairs as on 21th Dec.

LIABILITIES.		
Subscribed Capital		11,25 00 000
Capital Paid up		5,62 50 000
Reserve		4,35 00 000
Public Deposits		8,29 84 000
Other Deposits		72,38 54 000
Loans from the Government of India under Section 20 of the Paper Currency Act, against Inland bills discounted and purchased per contra		4,00 00 000
Sundries		1,62 90 000
Rupees		96,28 78 000
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	10,81 41 000	
Other authorized securities under the Act	1,28 82 000	
Loans	19,86 98 000	
Cash Credits	34,39 79 000	
Inland bills discounted and purchased	8,75 26 000	
Foreign bills discounted and purchased	21 13 000	
Dead Stock	2,49 8003 0	
Sundries	88 63 000	
Balances with other Banks	39 26 000	
	79,11 11 000	
Cash	17,17 67 000	
Rupees	96,28 78 000	

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSN. LTD

WEEKLY REPORT.

Description.	Bombay, Dec. 29. Spot prices. 27-12-23.	20-12-23
Bengals F. G.	580	550
S/ Punjab F. G.	560	530
Broach F. G.	...	...
Omras Fine	645	

Futures.

	27-12-23	20-12-23
Hedge Contracts		
Bengals Fec./Jan	552	552
March	550	551
Broach, April/May	644	642
Oomra F. Dec./Jan	633	642
March	637	601

Receipts for the week ending 27th Dec. 1923 and corresponding period last year.

	Bales. 1923	Bales. 1922
Bengals	19235	17672
Oomras	93176	95020
Dholleras	8585	718
Broach	...	...
Southerns	2168	383
Persians	2	8
Americans	...	...
Egyptians	176	...
East Africans	503	213
Other sorts	103	...
Total	123748	120490

Export for the week ending 27th Dec. 1923

	Bales
Europe	18131
China	...
Japan	...
Coast Ports	4191
Total	22322
Afloat in harbour Europe	19269
China, Japan and Coast Ports	110361
Total	126021

*Including 3346 bales for U. S. of America.

4 years.

Receipts from 1st September 1923 to 27th Dec. 1923 and corresponding period in last four aryears.

	1923-24.	1922-23.	1921-22.	1920-21.	1919-20
	6.8940	621:89	509231	497499	614739

Exports from 1st September 1923 to 27th December 1923 and corresponding period in last 4 years.

	1923-24.	1922-23.	1921-22.	1920-21.	1919-20
Europe	319195	201436	215646	214907	196438
China	19727	13454	60950	30598	28240
Japan	174308	328575	479556	165155	573555
Coast Ports	9712*	10234	5979	352	4920
Total	522942	553697	762131	353681	600933

Including 3733 bales for U.S. of America.

Total exports by rail from 1st September 1923 to 27th December 1923 13,525 Bales.

Estimated stock of raw cotton held by exporters, dealers and Mills in Bombay on 27th December 1923 383,791 Bales.

MANCHESTER MARKET.

LIBERAL FEDENATION.

DR. PRANJPYE'S ADDRESS.

The following is the text of the welcome speech mde by Dr. R. P. Paranjpye, Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Indian National Social Conference which commenced its 35th Session at Poona on Saturday:—

"Brother delegates, ladies and gentlemen: —I offer you a most cordial and sincere welcome to this ancient and historic city of Poona which has been the home of modern social reform ever since the advent of British rule. It is now 28 years since the National Social Conference met in Poona in 1895. The controversy about the advisability of lending the Congress pandal to the Social Conference on that occasion is now forgotten by most people; at that time the reactionary party was allowed to triumph through the generosity and large-mindedness of the late Mr. Justice Ranade, and for once in its history the Social Conference was held in a special pandal erected in the grounds of the Fergusson College which had just then moved into its new home. That session was pronounced by all to have been a signal success, the initial opposition only giving a distinct zest to the workers. Since then there has been no session of the Conference in Poona though about ten years ago we had a very successful session of the Provincial Social Conference under the presidency of Mr. (now Sir) M. V. Joshi. I trust that it will not be many years before we have other sessions of such Conferences in this city.

Poona is peculiarly suitable as a venue for a Social Conference as the flag of our cause has been always kept flying high by many workers of all-India fame. The name of the late Vishnushastri Pandit may be mentioned as one of the earliest protagonists of widow marriage. Ranade of whom the whole of India is justly proud was the heart and soul of all progressive movements in our country though it may be permissible to single out social reform as the cause that lay nearest his heart. Sir Ramkrishna Bhandarkar, still happily among us, has been the source of inspiration to generations of social reformers and I am sure I am echoing the sentiments of you all when I pray that he will long continue in our midst and serve to remind us of the great men of old. Gopal Ganesh Agarkar was perhaps the greatest social reform stalwart that our presidency has produced. His transparent sincerity, his hatred of shams, his directness, his wonderful mastery over the Marathi language and his fine character at one time bade fair to make the social reform cause almost popular and the *Sudharak* under him vied with the *Kesari* of Tilak in popular favour. Chiplunkar and Tilak were not of us but if I mentione their names it is to pay tribute to our great opponents whose greatness called forth the greatness of our champions. Tilak, indeed, in his later days became an advocate, perhaps half-hearted, of some of the items in our programme like the removal of untouchability. I shall do no more than name some of our existing workers as they would not like a personal detailed reference. Mrs. Ramabai Ranade and Mr. G. K. Devadhar who have raised the great edifice of the Poona Seva Sadan, Mr. Dhondo Keshav Karve whose Indian Women's University and Hindu Widow's Home are standing examples of devoted work. Mr. V. R. Shinde of the Depressed Classes Mission, our president and Mr. B. B. Joshi who have made the cause of widow marriage their own, are workers of whom any city or presidency may be proud. I may be allowed also to recall the name of Mr. Jotiba Fule, who started the Satya-Shodak movement in order to break down the supremacy of the Brahmin caste, as a man whose work also was very helpful to the cause of social reform. I would earnestly recommend to the delegates and other visitors to see with their own eyes some of these local movements like the Seva Sadan, the Indian Women's University, the Widows' Home and the Depressed Classes Mission. Some of the educational institutions in this city will also be well worth a visit as they have been conducted with the same guiding motive as other direct social reform organisations.

POONA'S ADVANCEMENT IN EDUCATION

Ladies and gentlemen, the last twenty-eight years have seen a distinct advance in our course in Poona. It was then a very rare sight to see grown-up girls going to school. Now we have a Girls' High School with over 400 girls on its rolls and passing over twenty girls at the Matriculation every year. The Seva Sadan has nearly a thousand girls, widows and married women receiving instruction in its various branches. About thirty young Indian ladies are every year qualifying as Nurses or Sub-assistant Surgeons in the Sassoon Hospital. The institutions founded by Prof. Karve have about 200 girls in their classes. The Colleges here have about 50 girls studying in various classes. Caste system is showing losing its grasp,the hold upon our Society and even inter-caste marriages are occasionally celebrated. All classes of people give at least lip service to the principle of the abolition of untouchability. The marriage age of girls has risen among the higher classes to about sixteenth at least. The active opposition of the reactionary party among us has disappeared and we even occasionally read of a Sanatan Sabha discussing the problem of untouchability. Widow marriages are now not rare and hardly call for any public notice. All this is to the good and we should be thankful for the progress achieved so far.

But the *raison d'etre* of our movement has not yet disappeared. The caste system is giving rise to inter-communal jealousies. The Brahmin vs. the non-Brahmin movement is keeping us back politically. The Hindu-Mohemdan question is the great millstone round the neck of India and until it is solved no real progress is possible. The treatment we give to our depressed classes is a standing blot on our country, and we are reaping its indirect fruits in the treatment that Indians are receiving in other parts of the Empire. The strongest advocacy of Indian claims loses practically all its force when we are taunted with our attitude to these classes. Education of girls and women though making some progress must make far greater strides if all our people are to pull their full weight. Questions of temperance and prohibition are still as far from solution as ever. The ever-growing aggregation of manual workers in large urban areas is opening up new problems. The threatened depletion of rural areas, at least so far as the more intellectual elements of the population are concerned, is sure to present difficulties in future and should, therefore, be earnestly considered now before the problem becomes very serious. Infant mortality which is due to want of physical stamina among the people and to colossal ignorance about infant welfare among the women of our country is a standing menace to the growth of a healthy population. The population question is attracting the serious attention of many earnest thinkers in the West, but is hardly even recognised as existing in India. Proper legislation on marriage and inheritance should attract the attention of our new legislators and a well-considered and comprehensive measure of legislation would have a tremendous effect on our progress. Dr. Gour's Bill has now been passed into law but still requires a good deal of amplification. The purdah system is still as vigorous as ever in many parts of our country but without its downfall and until our women have the fullest opportunities of realising all their capabilities our progress is bound to be only half hearted and slow. These are some of the questions which a Social Conference must consider and I think that this conference will serve to focus intelligent and advanced public opinion on them.

DO AWAY WITH ARTIFICIAL INEQUALITIES.

After all the ideal before every social reformer is to bring about such conditions in our country that creed, race, sex or birth will not be too great a handicap on any Indian. We cannot of course do away with all the inequalities which exist in the nature of things. But in our country tradition has imposed artificial inequalities which are termed as numerous and galling as the inevitable natural inequalities. It must be the aim of every social reformer to do away with these. Tradition and prescription have their proper place but they should be made our servants and not our masters. Those traditions have been handed down to us from days in which conditions were altogether different. India is no longer an isolated country. It matters no longer whether it will or not, be you think that we are going to cut a creditable figure in it in world race if we needlessly handicap ourselves with enormous dead-weights of our own imposition? India has survived for many centuries but it would be a misreading of history to believe that she will continue to exist in the changed conditions of the twentieth century if we continue to harp upon dead tradition. Remember that history never actually repeats itself. Its lessons have to be rightly interpreted. The vast masses in the world outside India will surely cast longing eyes on our fair country. All the empty countries of the world are being gradually filled up. If we do not put our house in order we shall without doubt follow Greece and Rome, Babylonia, Chaldea and Egypt of old into mere memories. The contest between the white and coloured races is getting more and more intense. Are you going to live as a nation or die out? That is the question before the India of to-day. Before this fundamental question all smaller questions should pale into insignificance. But we must have courage to face the issues. These issues are political only in a narrow sense. They are social to the core. Earnest thinkers are required to think out the problems and the leaders should tell the truth and the whole truth and nothing but the truth to the people. I do not wish to pose as an alarmist but I wish earnestly to exhort all my countrymen to be courageous and not faltering, to cast aside the indolence of centuries, and to work in the belief that earnest effort will always tell. I have hopes of a great future for our country but only if we are honest workers. Awake, arise or be forever fallen.

I shall now request you to elect your president for this session.

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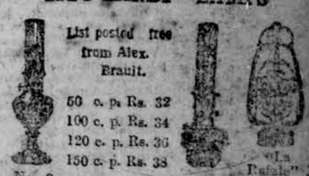

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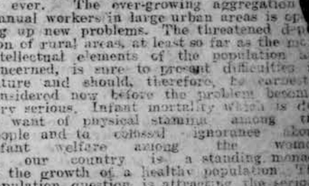

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MUISLIM EDUCATION.

SIR M. M. SHAFI'S LECTURE.

Under the auspices of the Muslim Students' Union on Sunday the Hon. Sir Mia Mahomed Shafi delivered a lecture on "Muslim education" at the Hall of the Union at Chatipaty. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, who presided, in welcoming Sir Shafi said that it was hardly necessary for him to introduce so eminent a person who had consented to lecture to them that evening. He said that ever since he took over the charge of the membership of the Viceroy's Executive Council Sir Shafi had been responsible for the construction of new Muslim Universities. It was therefore proper that a gentleman who had so much regard for educational progress in India should address them on such an appropriate subject.

Sir Mahomed Shafi said it was a pleasure to address an intellectual audience like the present one where Mahomedans and Hindoos were gathered. Sir Mahomed said the cause of Muslim backwardness in Education was due to the Ulema having declared Western Civilisation as **Haram**. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan of the Aligarh University fame has done a distinct service to the Mahomedans in establishing the College which not only imparts first class education in all arts like a public school in England, but Quoran is also taught and this was in accordance with their religion. He was very glad to hear that the Governor of Bombay was going to open a Muslim College in Bombay shortly. In his opinion each province should have Primary and Secondary Schools. One thing very essential for the emancipation of the uneducated Mahomedans of India was funds. He paid a great tribute to H. H. the Aga Khan and Sir Mahomed Yusuf for their generous financial assistance in the cause Mahomedan education.

After a vote of thanks to both the President and the distinguished guest the meeting came to a close.

INDIAN ECONOMIC CONFERENCE.

The Indian Economic Conference will be held under the auspices of the Indian Economic Association, at Bombay for four days commencing on the 22nd January, 1924 under the presidentship of the Hon. Mr. V. G. Kale, member of the Tariff Board. His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson, Governor of Bombay, will open the Conference on Tuesday, the 22nd January. Economists from different provinces are attending and have sent or promised papers on various subjects of economic importance.

The following subjects have been selected for discussion at the Conference:—(i) Inter-Imperial Relations. (ii) Central and Provincial Finance, Exchange and Banking. (iii) The Tariff Board at Work. (iv) Rural Economics (Cooperation, Cottage Industries. Rural Indebtedness etc.). (v) Cotton Industry and Trade. (vi) Teaching of Economics and Economic Research. (vii) Economic Theory (Population or any other problem).

The sympathy and co-operation of leading institutions and associations and of prominent economists, industrialists and businessmen is requested. Donations may kindly be sent to principal M. L. Tannan, chairman, Executive Committee, Indian Economic Conference, at the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics Bombay.

Arrangements for lodging and boarding for members and visitors from outside will be made on due intimation to the secretaries.

SURPLUS STORES.

Soon after the armistice, an organisation was set up in India, to dispose of the stores declared surplus in India, Persia, Mesopotomia, Egypt and East Africa. Centres were formed at Bombay, Calcutta and Lahore. A few months ago, the latter two centres, viz., Lahore and Calcutta, were closed and the Bombay Centre is now being closed down.

Besides two big Stores Depots at Sewree and Colaba (Bombay), there was a retail shop located at the Museum Compound, where the Bombay Public took a keen interest in the purchase of Engineering, Medical, Textile and Food stuff Stores, which were sold at reasonable rates.

The stores held at the Depots comprised Locomotives, Wagons, Machinery, Motor Cars, Lorries, Austin Diggers, Food Stuffs, Medical Stores, Textiles, Tents, Electrical and a variety of other miscellaneous stores in large quantities. Mr. P. J. Gahan, M.B.E., the Controller of Sales to whom the disposal of these stores was entrusted effected a rapid sale and the Depots have now been closed.

The total Sale Proceeds realised in the Bombay Centre amounted to nearly five crores of rupees as, on the whole good rates were obtained. The winding up of the office is in the hands of Mr. A. N. Greene, Assistant Controller (Sales), at Poona, where, several accounts matters are now being attended to.

GUJERATI STREE KELVANI MANDAL.

In order to commemorate the name of the late Mr. Lalshanker Umiashanker, the well-known social reformer, a Memorial Fund was started to help the cause of woman's education. The Gujarati Stree Kelvani Mandal of Ahmedabad runs the Gujerat Mahila Pathshala, College for Women, working for the higher education through the vernacular for the last three years. The aims and objects of the Mandal being the same as those of the Memorial Fund, the management of the Fund have resolved to help the Pathshala from the proceeds of the Memorial Fund.

In gratefulness of such timely help the name of the late Mr. Lalshanker is associated with the college now known as the Lalshanker Gujerat Mahila Pathshala, Ahmedabad.

Mr. Narbheshanker, the generous brother of the late Mr. Lalshanker, has donated a sum of Rs. 20,000 towards the Memorial Fund and has thus placed the cause of Women's Education in Gujerat on economically firm foundations and the Mandal thanks him, and the management of the Memorial Fund publicly for this timely generous help.

I. E. SOCIETY X'MAS EXCURSION.

About thirty students, learning in the King George English School and the Night High School of the Indian Education Society, were taken on an interesting excursion to Karla, Khopoli, Chinchwad and Talegaon. The party started in the morning on Sunday the 23rd. instant and returned in the evening on Wednesday the 26th instant. The party was put in the charge of three teachers, of whom two were Life members of the Society. The ancient caves at Karla, the Tata Hydro-Electric Works at Khopoli, the famous Glass-works of Talegaon and the Nawin Samarth Vidyalaya by its side, the Swawalamban Rashtriya Pathshala and the holy Shrine of Moraya Gosavi at Chinchwad, were some of the most interesting and instructive places, visited by the excursion party. The impressions made by the very interesting things, witnessed by the boys, at the various places, will certainly abide in their hearts and minds for a long time to come. The Society is thankful to all those outside persons who helped to make the excursion a success that it has been.

A Nagpur message of December 31st states: Two Hindus by name Maroti Kunbi and Shama Gond who had been converted to Mahomedanism were for the first time reconverted to Hinduism with full and imposing religious rites under personal supervision of Shree Shankaracharya of Kurtkoti who delivered religious sermon, advocating the need of such reconversions and sanctioning religious authority.—A. P.

CONDITION OF UNTOUCHABLES.

NEED OF SELF RELIANCE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Dec. 30.

The fourth session of the Bombay Presidency anti-untouchability Conference was held in Shankar Vilas theatre, Poona, yesterday. The president-elect, Khan Bahadur Cooper of Satara was taken in procession from the depressed classes mission building to the place of meeting amidst display of flags bearing select anti-untouchability mottoes. The conference commenced punctually at 8 p.m. The theatre was packed with delegates and among those present were Messrs. G. K. Devdhar, D. G. Dalvi. Barrister Sen, and Dr. and Mrs. Khedkar.

Mr. Badge, Chairman, Reception Committee, spoke for one hour welcoming the delegates and guests and the burden of his speech was that the question of untouchability could not be expected to be satisfactorily solved unless the so-called depressed classes resorted to self-reliance, pure and simple, and brought moral compulsion on the rest of the Hindu society.

The speech was followed by the formal election of Khan Bahadur Coorper as President. The President delivered his address in English which was frequently punctuated by cheers. The address was then translated into Marathi by Mr. Thackeray and the representatives of the depressed classes seemed to appreciate the cord struck by the president.

Dr. Khedkar then spoke emphasising the need of self-reliance for the salvation of untouchables.

The Subjects Committee sits this morning and the adjourned sitting of the Conference commences at 4 p.m.

HINDU-MUSLIM TROUBLE.

DISTURBANCE AT BILKHANA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 30.

A fatal disturbance occurred in Bilkhana, a Mahomedan quarter of Howrah, this afternoon owing to the desecration of a Mahomedan mosque in the compound of which a dead pig was found this morning. The Mahomedans in large numbers assembled at the mosque carrying lathis and in a state of considerable excitement and a portion of the crowd started pulling down a building which had recently been erected by Hindu tenants and which had caused bad feeling among Mahomedans as they did not wish Hindus to live so close to the Mosque. The Mahomedan leaders, however, persuaded them to desist and the crowd went to the neighbouring maidan where the leaders urged them to disperse, promising an investigation. The main body of the crowd then left, but a part of it appears to have gone to the Hindu quarters and looted Hindu quarters and looted Hindu shops and dwelling houses the occupants of which were assaulted. The rioters soon dispersed however and police took control of the situation. Six Hindu men inmates of shops were injured and removed to the hospital of whom one has since died. The locality is quiet this evening but is being patrolled by armed police. The District Magistrate of Howrah has offered a reward of Rs. 500 for information leading to the discovrey of persons who desecrated the mosque and a similar reward for the discovery of the assailants of the Hindus.

GENERAL MEETING OF HUZRIA STREET RESIDENTS.

A general meeting of the residents of the Huzria Street was held in Musjid on Sunday, the 23rd instant, in connection with the election of the new muttawalis and to consider over the re-construction of the Musjid when Haji Sayed Tajummul Hussain Jalalpuri presided. Mr. Hafiz Zainul Abideen explained the objects of the meeting and after reciting the Koran and transacting some business the following resolutions were passed:—

(1) That Miya Mahomed Hussein Haji Moosa who acted as Mutwali of the above Mosque against the will of the residents of the Mohalla should in future be not considered a Mutwali as he was not holding that office legally.

(2) As out of the three Mutwalis two, ex-Mutwalis were dead and one had resigned, this meeting taking into consideration the delapidated state of the Mosque appoints the following as Mutwalis:—

1. Mr. Shaikh Usman Mahomed Rafi, 2. Mr. Yasin Master, 3. Syed Mahomed Syed Usman, 4. Jiwabhoy Dosabhoy, 5. Abdul Satar. Nemes proposed by:—Miya Abdul Hamid Mahomed Yoosuf, Seconded by:—Mahomed Siddick Mahomed Miya Gawli, Syed Zakir Hussein and Ahmed Saheb Vazirali.

(3) The following were appointed to co-opt the Mutwalis as assistants:—

1. Mr. Mahomed Saheb Haji Abdulla, 2. Mr. Miya Abdul Hamid Mahomed Yoosuf, 3. Mr. Shaikh Ali Kamel, 4. Mr. Mahomed Saheb Inspector, 5. Mr. Shaikh Ahmed Shaikh Ebrahim Lalkhatay, 6. Mr. Syed Zakir Hussein, 7. Mr. Mahomed Siddick Mahomed Miya Gawli, 8. Mr. Munshi Ebrahim Hasan Khan.

Hafij Zainul Abedin then delivered a pathetic speech dilating upon the necessity of re-constructing the Mosque and recited some poems and appealed to the audience to contribute to the fund for the Mosque. A sum of Rs. 521/8 was collected on the spot and Rs. 2,2328/9 were promised as donation.

THE ESEAN COMMUNITY.

Members of the Esean Community, Bombay, are requested to note that the seventh instruction class will be held at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute, Ravelin Street, Hornby Road, on Saturday, (the 5th January 1924), at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.). There will be a general discussion of the subjects treated in the past six addresses. Admission is by card only from Mr. L. B. Nayak, Recorder, Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill.

The dates of the Moradabad Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition along with the Cattle and Horse Show have been fixed from Saturday the 2nd of February to Saturday the 9th February 1924.

Mails for Mauritius, and Reunion per s.s. "Janus" via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Thursday the 3rd January 1924 instead of at 6-30 p.m. on Monday the 31st instant as previously notified.

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ADVICE TO STUDENTS.

RAJKOT THAKORE SAHEB'S ADDRESS.

RAJKOT, Dec. 28.

His Highness the Thakore Saheb of Rajkot addressed some wise words to over 2,300 students, including the Boy Scouts and Girl Guidess of Rajkot. in addition to a large number of teachers and local gentry assembled in the maidan in front of the Alfred High School.

Congratulating the Scouts on their proficiency in staves drill, the Thakore Saheb expressed his sincere satisfaction at the rapid progress in education during the fifteen years of his rule. Not only had the numerical strength in the State High School and Middle Schools exceeded his most sanguine inticipations, but the gratifying percentage of passes in the School Leaving Examination likewise testified to the intense earnestness exhibited by his subjects in promoting intellectual, physical and moral education in the local education institutions which stood roachably alone in Kathiawar.

Proceeding, His Highness touched on the qualities fostered by the Boy Scout Movement which in a way supplied the deficiencies in the present system of education. The Boy Scout Movement developed courage and energy, fostered organising ability and regular habits, and, above all, encouraged the growth of 'esprit de corps,' in all of which they were behindhand. Without a lively sense of discipline no great work would be easy of achievement. How many students, who assiduously conned their lessons on cleanliness, failed to practise it for want of steadiness, firmness and will-power? The object of providing amenities of material civilisation, such as electric lighting, tramway, etc., in a small State like Rajkot was to induce others to do likewise since emulation was a factor of no mean importance in the progress of an individual or a corporation. The Thakore Saheb then exhorted the youngsters to cherish lofty ideals and to aim at practical character-training as a groundwork for any kind of career.

In conclusion, His Highness enlarged on the need of joining technical and industrial institutions. He very greatly regretted that his idea of establishing a technical school at Rajkot had to be kept in abeyance as no candidates were coming forward. Prevalent scarcity and financial stringency made technical education an imperative need in the present age of break-neck competition, and he looked forward to meeting the desideratum by starting classes in electrical engineering, civil and mechanical engineering, surveying, etc., any of which it was open to them to join.

ALIGARH UNIVERSITY VICE-CHANCELLOR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALIGARH, Dec. 30.

The Hon. Sahibzada Aftab Ahmad Khan has been elected Vice Chancellor of the Moslem University, Aligarh.

IMPROVEMENT IN RUBBER MARKET

LONDON, Dec. 30.

It appears, says the "Observer's" Financial Editor, that there will be an outlet for a further very considerable quantity of crape rubber as soles for every kind of footwear. That its use for this purpose is progressing is shown by the fact that one Mining Lane broker sells over a thousand tons yearly solely for footwear while another ships ten to twelve tons weekly to the United States for the same purpose. He understands that the boot and shoe trade is taking great interest in product as a paying proposition. The plantation of crape is proving very popular in South Africa whilst applications come daily from Australia for agencies and a special department of the Rubbergrowers Association dealing with crape rubber is inundated with inquiries from the continental cities. The British War Office recently ordered forty thousand army rest shoes with crape soles. It is understood that larger contracts will shortly be placed.—Reuter.

A SOCIAL EXCURSION IN CHRISTMAS.

An excursion to Elephanta Caves was arranged on last Thursday by the "League of Young enthusiasts". The Excursion was ably captained by Mr. Parasharam H. Desai. The morning was spent in caves when Mr. Shastri of Thana gave a short history of the place, while Mr. Vinayakrao entertained the party by his music and songs. The whole function turned out to be a very happy and an enjoyable treat.

KHADDAR MOVEMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—There reigns a will in the development of our industries—industries which may profit us in time by constant investigation and a flow of assiduity. During the regime when Mahatma Gandhi's proclamations were still afresh in the minds of the people when no order was passed for his incarceration, Khaddar problem was one of the main questions involved. Now, about two years have elapsed since our Mahatma has been in the jail, people are not quite reluctant to eradicate such problem from their minds.

It is very strange indeed that people should do so—people who once abided by the great doctorine inculcated by our Mahatma. Handlooms and flying shuttles are out of the question, even the spinning-wheels are scarcely found in our houses. Bengal has again been doomed to the same course as was in the days of the Anarchist regime. It was distinctly visible during the election campaign that the majority of the population of Bengal; only through the inspirations of Deshabandhu Chittaranjan voted for Swaraj but very few people were found decked with our indigenous clothes. In the locality where I reside, I found that few people were conversant with Swaraj ideals, rather they had a tendency towards purchasing clothes which are very cheap in the market—clothes which are imported from Manchester or Japan. Indeed, the foreign clothes suit them in all conditions they think, and then why should they use khaddar which cannot be brought at lower price than that of foreign clothes?

These news I record not from our standpoint but from others who are really interested in these. With the exception of one or two shops in our locality, all others deal in foreign clothes and the ordinary run of men whose conscience is no conscience at all unless backed by others purchase them with a view to serve the purpose of economy. The Congress Committee decision has not been accepted by the Hindus or Mahomedans as the final goal until and unless we shall provide our countrymen or at least our local Congress sub-committees who will definitely point out the utmost success in producing clothes and in providing as with them at a very low price.

Though our countrymen aspire to be Swarajists, they are not yet fit to become so because their minds are too fickle in adopting means to an end, they know that to reach the gaol o rSwaraj is to sacrifice lives for the sake of Swaraj and yet they hesitate to think even that khaddar movement is on the way to progress. In reality, we are in a stage where all in topsy-turvy and our future hopes for Swaraj are at a stake. Therefore we should leave no stone unturned to make our Swaraj a success on the basis of khaddar movement which is the greatest essential element in the development of industries as may lead one to think that India does not lack in her own raw materials and handicrafts. Inday, nay, Bengal, must rise to a standard which must be covertable by all other nations if we make it a point to lay stress on the importance of khaddar —Yours, etc,

M. N. CHAWDHIRI.

Howrah.

INDIAN MERCANTILE COMMITTEE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 29.

The Indian Mercantile Marine Committee concluded its sittings in Calcutta, to-day, and will proceed to Rangoon on Tuesday. The Committee had seven public sittings and 18 witnesses were examined. Mr. Upendralal Rai, on behalf of the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce, stated before the Committee that the shipping industry in India suffered for want of encouragement which India should have received from Great Britain and also owing to the advent of steamships. For mitigating the existing difficulties, for the stopping of the rebate system and rate cutting, the development of the Indian mercantile marine, the building of sea-going vessels and the training of Indians State-aid was necessary. He suggested bounties and subsidies, as also the reservation of the coastal trade for Indian owned vessels. The Chamber recommended the remission of post-dues, the granting of postal subventions and the imposition of a tax on goods carried in foreign steamers. The Chamber also suggested that those non-British subjects and Colonials who do not accord equal treatment to Indians should be excluded from the employment on vessels receiving the navigation bounty."

MR. SASTRI'S SPEECH.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—We are glad to learn from the mouth of Mr. Srinivasa Sastri that he is leaving Bangalore as a whole man; we are equally gratified that the benumbing political atmosphere of an a Indian State has not chilled the fire of his anger at the "Great Betrayal" and the Kenya insult. His latest pronouncement is unequivocal in language and courageous in statement. He says: "Then let me tell you for the first time more vividly than ever, for the first time more stirringly than ever, I felt that, if we are to win our way in the world, we ought to have a different Government altogether." This is exactly what Mahatma Gandhi felt after years of co-operation; he had nothing to do with the men that composed the Government; it did not matter to him whether their colour was white or brown; what he cared for was that the rigidity of the steel-frame should be softened and its entire out-look changed. He was honestly convinced that instead of expressing the will of the people and working for their amelioration the system of Government acted as an unhealthy influence sapping their vitality and crushing their spirit of independence. There was no aiming at the mere physical transformation of the Government but its heart was to be changed; its heart-beats regulated. To bend the bureacracy, to make them submit to the nation's will, to make them no longer subordinate to the "White-hall" or the British Parliament but to the people which it administered, to make them realise that the interests of the Indian people are paramount and that everything must tend towardss that end these were some of the basic principles on which the Mahatma attacked the powers-that-be and launched forth his campaign of Swaraj elaborating almost with a prophetic eye a course of action that best suited to the genius of the people. That conviction of the Mahatma in the inevitability of and the necessity for a "digerent Government" is arrived at by Mr. Srinivasa Sastriar after his own manner and after a great trial and a good deal of patience and sympathy. To him the Kenya question has been the crucial test.

He is one of the leaders of the Moderate party, and the guiding star of a band of men that have pledged themselves for life to serve the country. What shall be his course of action now? Making the Kenya question the main plank of his future objective, is he going to lead in a vigorous campaign of obstruction and construction as he roughly foreshadows in his utterance? Let him send out the members of his Society its supporters and sympathisers to the four corners of India to educate the general public as to what exactly the great betrayal and the insult mean, to what position the people of India have been reduced, and what all has to be done to gain the last ground. On another occasion Mr. Sastriar has emphatically asserted that the Indians can only hold a place of equality with but never of inferiority to the English colonials. If Mr. Sastriar should take up the gauntlet, as he seems to have done and start agitation in right earnest, he is sure to occupy the same position in the hearts of the people that the successor of his great *Guru* ought to.

Then again there is another immediate possiblity. The National Liberal Convention meets in Poona in a day or two which Mr. Sastriar is attending. Is he putting his best foot forward to change the phelgmatic mentality of the components thereof whose optimism in the benignity of the British rule and its inavertibility appears to be surprising? From the point of view of the British, the Liberals and the Moderates are the educated, and on them do they depend for the continuance of the present system of Government and its ultimate evolution to the Colonial form of Government by a graduated process of careful experiments and small beginnings. In the meanwhile India might lose the self-reliance and independence that she has now become conscious of and resolve itself into an indistinguishable mass of humanity cutting wood and drawing water Mr. Sastriar has to educate these educated to a sense of the actual state of affairs, and galvanise them into action in that direction that will tend to the removal of the cause of the malady in India. Without gigantic efforts how is his dream of Dominion Status going to be realised.

He even goes the length of desiring the immediate obliteration of the several political factions that we see around us. This is a consummation devoutly to be wished for, but rather difficult of achievement. Anyhow he has unfurled the banner of Dominion Status, and hopes every one will rally round it. Let him commandeer his own men to the field, and let the battle be commenced. Let there be responsive co-operation without the destructive element between his and the Congress party. Without a puissant organisation, without aggressive propaganda, without a ceaseless struggle, I fail to see how he can realise what is enshrined in his mind in saying, "I can no longer conceal from myself that, without a Goverment that we could make and unmake as free people, we are bound to lose in the struggle in the future".—Yours etc.

K. S. KRISHNA IYER.

Bombay, Dec. 26.

SIR GEORGE LLOYD'S FAREWELL.

"POPULAR TRIBUTES".

The Bombay Correspondent of "The Times" wired to the paper on December 9, the following picturesque report:—

"It would be necessary to go far back into history to find a parallel to the scenes of enthusiasm which marked the departure of Sir George Lloyd yesterday.

The streets were crowded and, what is less usual here, the crowds cheered heartily, obviously appreciative of the immense work which the retiring Governor has done for the city.

This was the culminating scene of a long series of farewell entertainments, at which Sir George Lloyd spoke eloquently and thoughtfully, being obviously optimistic for the future, though not disguising his apprehension regarding various grave questions.

Hostile critics in the Municipality and the extremist Press have been striving to work up feeling against him, but have failed conspicuously. They have indulged so plentifully in every form of misrepresentation that it is difficult to appreciate their motive, although some suggest that the campaign has been inspired by the Brahmins, who were disgruntled because Sir George had done much for the non-Brahmins, who paid him the compliment, paid to no previous Governor, of giving him a farewell address of thanks."

A SANITATION ROUND.

Under the auspices of the Social Service League, Bombay, a sanitation round was taken in C, D and E Wards on Sunday the 23rd instant.

The Party visited the following places:—

(1) Junction of Khetwadi and Parsiwada Lane:—Here choked drains were reported to be of common occurrence. Filth and stagnant water were noticed along the roadside. A heap of rubble and mud is left unnoticed for a long time. Near the Katchra Stand a heap of refuse and night soil was observed. It is therefore necessary to have a urinal in the place and to post a nuisance-detector.

(2) 1st Carpenter Street:—The bhangi gullies in this Street are too narrow to admit the sweeper and it was noticed that the gullies were not flushed for a long time. The Municipality would do well to flush the gullies at regular intervals.

(3) Bhandari Street:—Here the roadside seemed to be full of wooden boxes, hand carts and country cots making traffic in convenient and impossible.

(4) Bellasis Low-Level Road:—Though representations were sent by the League to the Municipal Authorities in July of this year, no action seems to have been taken as yet. The road is still unmetalled, very dusty and filthy. The pits on the road and the broken pavement serve as receptacles for refuse and night soil. Insufficiency of water was the general complaint of the tenants. Some more taps are badly required.

(5) Arthur Road:—Most of the house gullies were unswept and unflushed.

(6) The Khatara stables were next visited:—Neither the stable keeper nor the inmates, nor even the Municipal authorities seem to attend to the Sanitation of the locality. The dirty portions were brought to the notice of the stable keeper's man on the spot.

In Jariwalla's new chawl opposite to these stables filth, flies, night soil and choked up drains were noticed. The Health Department would do well to exercise greater attention here.

Before leaving Rangoon His Excellency the Viceroy informally invested Sir Abdul Karim Jamal, C. I. E., with Knighthood.—A. P.

The Government of Burma in the Ministry of Education has decided to appoint a committee to report on vernacular education in Burma, particularly regarding the possibility of cooperation with 'Hpyongis' and utilising their services more extensively. The Committee will include representatives of the Educational Department, the Bhuddhist Clergy, the Council of the National Education and the Legislative Council.—A. P.

NEW YEAR'S HONOURS.

DELHI, Dec. 31.

The following New Year's Honours are gazetted:—

G. C. S. I.

H. E. General Lord Rawlinson, Commander-in-Chief in India.

K. C. S. I.

Hon'ble Mr. C. A. Innes, C. S. member of the Viceroy's Executive Council and General Sir C. W. Jacob, Chief of the General Staff, India.

C. S. I.

The Hon'ble Mr. J. Donald C.B., Member Bengal Executive Council; Lt.-Col. W. F. T. O'Connor, British Envoy Nepal; Mr. E. S. Lloyd, C.S., Chief Secretary to Government Madras; Mr. L. F. Morshead C.S., Board of Revenue, Bihar and Orissa; Mr. N. D. Craik C.S., Chief Secretary to Government, Punjab; Mr. S. A. Smyth, C. S. Commissioner, Mandalay Division; Lt. Colonel W. H. Jeffrey I.A., General Staff Army Headquarters; Mr. C. G. Adam C. S., Private Secretary to Governor, Bombay; Diwan Bahadur T. Raghavayya Diwan Travancore State and Raja Ejaz Rasul Khan of Johangirabad.

G. C. I. E.

The Hon'ble Maharajadhiraja Sir Bijay Chand Mehtab Bahadur of Burdwan, Vice-President Bengal, Executive Council.

K. C. I. E.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. R. Knapp, C. S. Member Madras Executive Council; The Hon'ble Mr. R. A. Mant, C.S., Member Punjab Executive Council; The Hon'ble Mr. Maung Kin, Member Burma Executive Council. Mr. B. N. Mitra, Financial Adviser Military Finance Government of India; The Hon'ble Nawab Muhammad Muzammil-ullah Khan of Bhikhampur U. P.

C. I. E.

Mr. L. Graham, C. S., Joint Secretary Legislative Department, Government of India; Mr. C. A. H. Townsend, C. S., Commissioner, Jullundur, Mr. E. W. Leg, C. S., Secretary to Government Madras Revenue Department; Mr. H. P. Duval, C. S. Secretary to Government Bengal Judicial Department; Mr. J. C. Ker, C. S. Secretary to Government Bombay, General and Educational Departments; Mr. F. F. Bion, Chief Engineer P. W. D., Irrigation, Branch U. P.; Mr. W. S. Bremner, Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government, Bihar and Orissa; Mr. P. S. Keelan, Chief Engineer Mining Bengal Coal Company; Mr. G. Douchars, lately Government Director of Indian Railway Companies India Office; Col. W. M. Coldstream, Superintendent, Survey of India; Mr. C. W. Gwynne, C. S., Deputy Secretary, Government of India, Home Department; Mr. R. E. Ewbank C. S., Deputy Secretary Government of India Department of Education, Health and Lands; Doctor B. L. Dhingra, Chief Minister, Jind State; Srimant Jagdeo Rao Puar, Chief Council State Council Dewas State (senior branch); Maulvi Nizam-ul-Din Ahmed, Minister, Political Department, Nizam's Government; Sahibzada Sulten Ahmed Khan, Member of Gwalior State Council; Mr. P. G. Rogers, C.S., Postmaster General, Bombay; Mr. W. Dunn, C.S., Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Burma; Mr. R. E. Gibson, C.S., Collector, Hyderabad and Sukkur, Sind; Major G. H. Russell, Commandant South Waziristan Scouts; Mr. B. J. Glancy, C.S., Member, Board of Control, Kashmir; Diwan Bahadur, L. D. Pillai, Secretary, Madras Legislative Council; Mr. H. B. Clayton, C. S. Municipal Commissioner, Bombay; Mr. E. W. P. Sims, Manager and Engineer-in-Chief, Junagadh State Railway; Khan Bahadur Muhammad Abdul Karim Khan, Landowner of Gui Imam, Dera Ismail Khan District; Maung Maung, Bv A., Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Burma and Sardar Bahadur Shoo Narayana Singh Honorary Magistrate Jullundur.

KNIGHTHOOD.

The following have been knighted:—

The Hon. Lt.-Col. D. B. Blackeway, Agent to Governor-General, Central India. The Hon. Rao Bahadur A. P. Patro, Minister for Education, Madras. The Hon. Khan Bahadur Saiyed Muhammad Fakhruddin, Minister for Education, Bihar and Orissa; the Hon. Mr. C.L. S. Russel C.S., Resident at Hyderabad; the Hon. Mr. Justice C.V. Kumaraswami Sastriyar, Puisne Judge, High Court, Madras; the Hon. Mr. Justice A.B. Marten, Puisne Judge, High Court, Bombay; the Hon. Justice W.E. Greaves, Puisne Judge High Court, Bengal; Mr. D. M. Dalal, High Commissioner for India, London; Mr. J.K. Batten, C.S. Judicial Commissioner Central Provinces; Mr. F. Nelson, Chairman Bombay Chamber of Commerce; Mr. J.E. Jackson, Acting Agent B.B. & C.I. Railway; Mr. W.L. Carey, President Bengal Chamber of Commerce; Mr. G. Anderson I.E.S., Director Public Instruction, Punjab; Mr. C.M. Webb C.S., Chairman, Development Trust, Rangoon and Doctor H.G. Waters, Principal, Medical Officer E.I. Railway.

KAISER-I-HIND MEDAL (Gold.)

Mr. R. N. Reid, Collector, Rajshahi; Mr. S. Higginbotham, Principal, Agricultural Institute, Allahabad; Captain W. E. Bombay; Mr. E. Tydeman Solomon I.E.S. Principal, School of Arts I. E. S. Inspector of Training Institutions, Punjab; A. R. Blowers, Commissioner Salvation Army, Madras; Dr. A. Souza, Assistant Director, Public Health, Allahabad; Rev. R. R. MacKenzie, Scottish Episcopal Mission, Chanda; The Revd. Mother Marie, Superioress, St. Joseph's Convent, Moulmsin; Khan Bahadur A. N. Muhamad Yahia, Zamindar Sylhet; and Dr. Louisa Halena Hart, Medical Missionary, Madanpalle

KAISER-I-HIND MEDAL (Silver.)

Lady Kathleen Emily, Fane, Burma; Mr. D. S. Greenwood, Superintendent Alipura Jail, Bellary; Mr. C. F. Dalbuiquerque, Superintendent, Study Farm and Chief Veterinary Officer, Palitana State, Mrs. Ellen Inglis, Lahore; Mr. J. Robson, Chief Inspector, Bengal Smoke Nuisances Commission Florence Amy Hodgson, Chief Lady Superintendent, Lady Minto Indian Nursing Association, The Revd. T. W. Reese Welsh, Presbyterian Mission Silchar; The Revd. H. M. Stockings, Missionary S. P. G. Mission Shwebo, Burma; Mr. W. Gaskell, Headmaster, Royal Military School, Sanawar, Punjab; Miss Anna Margaret Wilson, Superintendent Sandes Soldiers' Homes, Ambala; Mrs. Ellis Thompson, Matron Station, Family Hospital Karachi; Mrs. Winfred Nelly Vale Gakely, Cutta, Rao Bahadur Kottayi Krishnan, Civil Asst. Surgeon, Palghat; Miss Nina Tillotson Brentnall, Secretary Y.W.C.A. Trivandrum; Mrs. C. K. Chetti, Honorary Secretary, Ladies Recreation Club, Madras; Miss Isabelpa Abdulla, Canadian Mission, Punjab; Mrs. Ghulam Bhari Lyalpur District; Khan Bahadur Munchi Abdul Haqq, Honorary Magistrate, U P. Khan Bahadur Shah Nawaz Ghulam Murtaza Bhatto Zamindar, Bombay; and Mr. Abdul Husein Mills 5, Landowner, Burma.

NAWAB (PERSONAL)

Lt. Col. Sir Umar Hayat Khan, Tiwana of Kaira Shahpur District, Punjab and Khan Bahadur Abdul Ali Raza Khan, India (Imperial) Police, Punjab.

RAJAH (PERSONAL.)

Rai Bahadur Janaki Nath Ray, Zamindar and merchant, Bhagyakul, Dacca; Rai Bahadur Thakur Man Singh of Pakhnau, Aligarh District and Rai Bahadur Baldeo Das Birla, Birla Brothers, Ranchi.

RANI (PERSONAL).

Beti Mahalakshmi Bhai Graptee and zamindar of Lakhna Etawah District U. P.

BHAMSSUTULAMA.

Mirza Kalichbeg Fanidubeg, Deputy Collector (retired) Hyderabad Sind.

MAHAMAHOPADHYA.

Pandit Krishna Charan Tarkalankar, Bikrampur, Dacca; Paidit Chandi Charan Smritibhusan, Calcutta and Pandit Parbhu Dat Swastri, Oriental Department, Benares Hindu University.

SARDAR BAHADUR.

The title of Sardar Bahadur has been conferred upon:—Bhai Hardyal Singh, Officiating Extra Assistant Commissioner, Punjab; Sardar Kartar Singh factory owner, Sargodha, Shahpur District, Punjab; Mr. J N. Rodrigues, Yeotmal, Berar; Subadar Major Jangbir Lama, I.D.S.M., 2nd Battalion, Assam Rifles, Sadya, Assam; Arbab Khudabad Khan Kasi of Quetta, District Baluchistan.

SARDAR SAHIB.

The title of Sardar Sahib is conferred upon Bhai Jaggat Singh M.Sc., Assistant Professor of Chemistry, Agricultural College, Lyallpur, Punjab; Munshi Santokh Singh, Court Inspector of Police, Jullunder District; Risaldar Chopal Singh, Inspector of Police (Additional) Hoshiarpur, District, Punjab; Sant Singh, Deputy Supdt. of Police, Nagpur; Sardar Indar Singh, Officer Superintendent of Deputy Director, Royal Engineering Services, Basrah, Iraq; Sirdar Charanjit Singh, Sub-Engineer, Railway Works Scheme (New Capital), Delhi.

DIWAN BAHADUR.

The title of Diwan Bahadur has been conferred upon:—Arumugam Pillai, Sudalaiyadumperumal Pillay, Appaswami Pillai, landowner, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly District, Rao Bahadur Thiruvengada Ranga Achariyar, High Court Vakil, Madras. Cumbakonam, Rangasami Tiruvenkata Achariyar, Chief Judge, Court of Small Causes, Madras; Velu Pillai Masilamani Pillai, Official Referee and Acting Administrator-General, High Court, Madrs, Kadambi Ranga Achariyar Agricultural College, Coimbatore, Madras Presidency; Lala Pindi Das Sabhorwal, Public Prosecutor, Punjab.

KHAN BAHADUR.

The title of Khan Bahadur has been conferred upon:—Ghias-ud-Din Saiyid Abdul Karin Sahib Bahadur, Inspector of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, Madras; Makhdum Muhamed Zarirudin Amin Muhamed of Hala, Hyderabad Sind; Edalji Jamshedji Unvala, B.A., Senior Assistant Secretary to the Government of Bombay; Nasarwanji Bezanji Damri, Adviser to the Regent of Jasdan, Kathiawar, Bombay Presidency; Shaikh Ali Muhamed Husain, Inspector of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, Bombay Presidency; Shaikh Muhamed Umar Bazara, Merchant Aden; Maulvi Nasir-ud-Din Ahmad, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Bengal, Maulvi Haji Khondkar Muhamed Mohsen, Zamindar, Sijgram, Murshidabad District Bengal; Honorary Second Lieut. Kunwer Abdus Sami Khan, Aligarh District; Munshi Razi-ud Din Ahmad, B.A., Barrister-at-Law of Gonda, United Provinces Saiyudmuhamed Rara, District and Sessions Judge, United Provinces; Saiyid Muhamed Taqi, Deputy Superintendent and Officiating Superintendent of Police, United Provinces; Munshi Muhamed Fazl-ur-Rahman Khar, Chairman, Municipal Board, Shahjahanpur, United Provinces; Saiyid Aulad Husain, Talugdar of Bahraich, United Provinces; Maulvi Muhammad Habib-ullah Khan, Deputy Collector, United Provinces; Shaikh Muhammad Asaf Zaman, Deputy Collector, United Provinces; Saiyid Muhammad Yusuf Kazni, Honorary Magistrate, Lucknow; Chaudhri Shahab Din, President, Municipal Committee, Lahore, Malik Zaman Mehdi Khan, Deputy Commissioner, Montgomery, Punjab; Ghulam Rasul Khan, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Punjab; Maulvi Shah Abdul Hamid, Honorary Magistrate, Sheora, Darbhanga; Maulvi Saiyid Mahbub Alam, Zamindar of Jehnabad, Gaya; Subedar Atta Muhammed Bahadur, Burma Military Police, Burma; Moona Paina Saib Maricar, Merchant and Honorary Magistrate, Burma; Alaudin Ahmad Chaudhuri, Pleader; Maulvi Bazar, Sylhet, Assam; Subedar Major Sardar Khan, I.D.S.M., South Waziristan Scouts, North West Frontier Province; Bahram Khan Malik of Thana Malakand Agency, North West Frontier Province; Shaikh Baz Gul of Sheikhan Killi, Fort, Sandeman, Baluchistan; Rana Muhammad Ali Khan, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Baluchistan; Saiyid Muhammad Yahya, Deputy Superintendent, Central India Agency Police; Qazi Mohamed Niaz Ali, Chief Minister, Sirohi State, Rajputana; Shaikh Aziz-ud-Din, Honorary Magistrate and Municipal Commissioner, Delhi; Maulvi Ghulam Muhammad, Indian Assistant to the Political Agency, Gilgit Kashmir; Umar Daraz Khan, Assistant Secretary (Revenue), Ministry of Finance, Iraq; Shaikh Faiz Muhammad, Merchant, Meshed, Khorasan.

RAI BAHADUR.

The title of Rai Bahadur has been conferred upon:—Babu Debendra Nath Basu, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Bengal; Ashutosh Guha, Assistant Engineer, Bengal Engineering Service; Mr. Durga Das Chakrabatti District and Sessions Judge (retired), Bengal; Babu Suresh Chandra Sarkar, M.B., Medical Practitioner, Calcutta,; Babu Shitlal Prasad Ghosh, Government Pleader and Public Prosecutor, Midnapore, Bengal; Babu Harsnara Kumar Ray Chaudari, Zamindar, Mallati, Dacca, Bengal; Rai Sahib Hira Lal Maulik Muktatear, Madaripur, Faridpur District, Bengal; Babu Satish Chandra Chandari, Zamindar and Banker, Mymensingh District, Bengal; Babu Kshub Lal Ray Chaudhari, Government Pleader, Jetsore, Bengal; Bama Charan Ray, Pleader, Bankura, Bengal; Babu Dwarka Nath Chakravatti, Senior Government Pleader, High Court, Calcutta; Pandit Gur Narayan Chaube, Zamindar of Mahewa, Etawah District; Seth Ganga Sagar, Banker and Honorary Magistrate, Khurja, Bulandshahr District; Babu Shankar Dayal, District and Sessions Judge, United Provinces; Pandit Jagnanath Prasad Mehta, B.A., Deputy Superintendent of Police, United Provinces; Pandit Balbhadra Prasad Tiwari, Chairman District Board, Cawnpore, United Provinces; Lala Shee Prasad, Honorary Magistrate, Bareilly; Pandit Lakshmi Dat Pande, Vakil, Chairman District Board, Almora, United Provinces; Pandit Sarju Prasad Vakil, United Provinces; Babu Vaidanath Das B.A. Rais and Banker of Benares; Lala Ambika Prasad Varma, Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, Punjab; Lala Shiv Narayan, Public Prosecutor, Ferozepere District, Punjab; Mr. M. L. Rallia Ram, Public Prosecutor, Gurdaspur District, Punjab; Bidyadhar Panda, President of Banki Dompara Co-operative Union, Cuttack, Bihar and Orissa; Ram Gopal Singh Chaudari, B. L. Patna; Babu Sudhraj Ray-Zamindar of Nathnagar, Bihar and Orissa; Milmani De, Personal Assistant to Registrar, Cooperative Societies, Patna; Babu Amarendra Nath Das, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Bihar and Orissa; Seth Moti Lal Malguzar, Central Provinces; Babu Mahendra Chandra De, M.A.D.L., Assam Civil Service, Assam; Anand Chandra Agarwalla, Superintendent of Police Assam; Lakhu Shah of Balla, Hazara District, North West Frontier Province; Pandit Piarey Lal Chaturvedi, Chief Justice, Bikaner High Court, Rajputana, Nand Lal, Senior Assistant Surgeon, Victoria Hospital, Ajmer, Rajputana; Raj Narain, Barrister-at-Law and Vice-President, Delhi Civil Station Notified Area Committee; Pandit Amar Nath Purhi, Superintendent, Customs and Excise, Jammu and Kashmir State; Babu Surendra Nath Banerjee, Officiating Deputy Superintendent of Police, Bengal; Babu Romoni Mohan Banerji, Vakil, Alipore, Calcutta; Babu Manindra Nath Banerji, Personal Assistant to Postmaster-General, Bengal and Assam.

RAI SAHEB.

The title of Rai Sahib has been conferred upon:—

Babu Nalinaksha Dutt, Zemindar and Honorary Magistrate Nadia, Bengal, Babu Radha Govind Kundu, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Bengal; Babu Madan Gopal Mahata, Landlord, Banker and Merchant, Tippera, Bengal; Babu Divakar, De, Bengal Veterinary Service, Babu Josodakumar Ghose, Pleader Noakhali Ghose, Babu Probodhchandra Chatterjee, Registrar of Assurances, Calcutta, Bengal; Babu Sauri Bilash Gupta, Revenue Head Assistant, Office of the Commissioner of the Burdwan Division, Bengal; Pandit Babuprasad, Inspector of Police, United Provinces, Pandit Brijchand Sharma, Deputy Collector, United Provinces; Babu Kanhaiyalal, Tahsildar, (retired) Honorary Magistrate and Government Treasurer, Mirzapur, United Provinces, Babu Krishnaprasad, Honorary Magistrate, Unao, United Provinces, Babu Krishna Prasad Honorary Magistrate and Government Treasurer, Mirzapur, United Provinces; Chaudhuri Kasiprasad of Ramnagar, Special Magistrate, Allahabad District; Lala Harkisset Lal Sah, Banker and house proprietor, Member of the District Board, Ranikhet, United Provinces; Babu Bishanath Singh, Deputy Collector and Assistant Record Officer, Muttra, United Provinces; Lala Nihalchand, Assistant Deputy Registrar, High Court, Lahore; Lala Gokalchand Ahuja, Jailor, Punjab Jailor Department; Pandit Nandlal, Second Class Senior Grade Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Punjab Medical Establishment; Malik Tarachand, Public Works Department Contractor, Punjab; Lala Dhanpat Rai, Superintendent, Public Works Department, Secretariat Buildings and Roads Branch, Punjab, Babu Benimadhav Barat, Honorary Magistrate, Gopalganj, Saran; Bihar and Orissa, Babu Mabendranath Saha, Zemindar, Ranchi; Babu Benodinimohan Guha, Head Assistant, Office of the Superintending Engineer Eastern Circle, Bankipore, Babu Manoranjan Ghosh, Curator, Patna Museum, Babu Rajkissore Prasad Narain Singh, Zemindar, Dharampur, Patna; Bundi Ram Uraon, Bhuinar Ranchi, Surjya Narain Banerjee, Secretary of the Jamalpur High School, Mongyr; Babu Sripati Chakravarty, Deputy Superintendent of Police ,retired) Bihar and Orissa, Babu Basudev Misba, Baud State, Bihar and Orissa, Babu Avadh Behari Prasad Singh, Professor of Persian and Arabic, Bhumihar Brahman College, Muzzatarpur; Surathnath Chaudhuri, Sub-Divisional Officer, Public Works Department, Bikram, Thakur Ram Singha, Central Provinces, Sheth Joharmal of Shegaon, Buldana District, Berar; Mr. Jaganath Prasad, Extra-Assistant Commissioner, Bilaspur, Central Provinces; Pandit Purushotam Dube Malguzar Hatta, Damoh District, Central Provinces; Babu Gosto Behari Sarkar, Supervisor, Civil Works, Sadiya, Assam, Chaudari Kewal Krishan, Supervisor, Civil Works, Sadiya, Assam; Chaudari Kewal Krishan, Honorary Secretary, notified area Committee, Tank Dera Ismail Khan District, Munshi Chimanlal, Extra Assistant Commissioner, (retired) Ajmer, Rajputana, Babu Jnanendra Nath Ghosh, Inspector of Police, Bengal; Babu Haripada Ray, Inspector of Police, Bengal; Pandit Hari Bhagat religious teacher, 1/17th. Dogra Regiment: Ram Chand, Sub-Divisional Officer, Military Works Services; Mr. Akhoy Kumar Ghosh, Superintendent, Office of Financial Adviser, Military Finance; Mr. Phani Bhusan Chakraparty, Superintendent, Auditor General Office, Bengal; Babu Upendranath Kanji Lal, Chief Clerk, District Locomotive Superintendent's Office, Eastern Bengal Railway, Calcutta; Babu Monindra Nath Bhattacharjee, Treasurer, East Indian Railway, Calcutta; Lala Brij Lall, Contractor, North Eastern Railway, Lahore; Babu Khitis Chandra Banerjee, Assistant Auditor, Rohilkhand and Kumaon Railway, Zatnagar; Mr. Lalit Mohan Roy, Superintendent, Department of Education, Health and Lands, Government of India; Lala Tulsi Ram, Personal Assistant to Hon'ble Member of Governor-General's Executive Council, Department of Education, Health and Lands, Government of India; Babu Beni Madhab Mitra, Postmaster, Bara Bazar, Calcutta; Lala Nihal Chand, Superintendent, Public Works Branch, Department of Industries and Labour, Government of India.

RAO BAHADUR.

The title of Rao Bahadur has been conferred upon:—Aryanayagam Pillai, Michael Muttunayagm Pillai, Puisne Judge, Travancore High Court, Rajana Kanga Rao Venkoba Rao, Landholder, Madura, Madras Presidency; Gottu Venkatapathi Nayudu Garu, Landlord, Madras, Madura; Balasundram Nayudu Garu, Merchant, Madras; Hattangadi Narayana Rao, Professor of Geology; Presidency College, Madras; Captain Pennathur Krishnaswami Ayyar, Acting District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Madras Presidency; Bhagwandas Harikshanda Dalal, Extra Deputy Conservator of Forests, (retired) Surat District, Bombay Presidency; Lalubhai Damodardas, Merchant, Poona; Subramania Ramchandra Iyer, Traffic Superintendent, Bhavnagar State, Bombay Presidency; Gopal Vaman Pradhan, District Government Pleader and Public Prosecutor, Nasik District, Bombay Presidency; Hanumant Venkatesh Chinmulgund, Judge (retired) Court of Small Causes, Poona; Sthambara Ramanatha Reddiar, Merchant, Honorary Magistrate and Landowner, Burma; Mr. Kottur Gundu Rao, Civil Judge, Secunderabad; Ketoli Chengappa, Officiating District Magistrate Coorg, Mysore; Thakur Devi Singh attache to Agent to Governor-General in Central India; Gudapakkam Narasimhulu Naidu, Personal Assistant to Postmaster General, Madras.

RAO SAHIB.

The title of Rao Sahib is conferred upon the following:—

Subrahmanya Viswanathalingam Kanakasabai Pillai, Assistant Engineer, Public Works Department, Madras; Pudiya Veetil Gopalan, Merchant, Calicut; Lakshmana Ayer Sankararayan Ayyar, Inspector of Police, Madras Presidency; Perungattur Venkipuram Rangaswami Ayyangar, First Assistant, Board of Revenue, Madras; Jonnagadla Papayya Chetty Garu, Merchant, Bellary. Kottilil Kochu Govinda Marar, Chairman, Municipal Council, Trichur; Yennelakanti Krishnaswami Rao Pantulu, Taluk Board, Kavili; Banoa Venkata Sri Hari Rao Nayudu, Acting Deputy Collector, Madras Presidency; Tirumalai Ayyangar Ramanuja Ayyangar, Manager, Office of Chief Conservator of Forests, Madras; Appada Veettil Krishna Menon, District Board Engineering, Malabar; Pondicherry Manicka Mudaliyar, Military Contractor, Fort St. George, Madras; Mahadev Narayan Hulyal, Acting Deputy Collector, Nasik District; Naraindas Bhawandas, Bench Magistrate, Nawabshah, Sind; Fulshankar Manishankar Vaishnav, First Class Assistant, Superintendent of Vaccination, Kathiawar; Lakhmanbhai Jasabhai, Police Patel of Bhayla, Ahmedabad District; Dewan Bhojraj Pamomal, Zamindar of Shewan, Larkana District; Rajshekar Shivlingappa Nandi, Landowner, Belgaum District; Brijlal Asharam Shah, Landowner, Mahmedabad, Kaira District; Prithisingh Hamirsingh Raval, Sub-Inspector of Police, Ahmedabad District; Shrimant Pamgapati B. Desai, of Aminbhavi; Padhan Man Singh, Honorary Magistrate of Mudlana Tahsil Rudki, United Provinces; Mr. Gopal Rao Sidhaji Deshmukh, Risod, Akola District; Mr. Hafi Deorao Deshpande, Warora, Central Provinces; Mr. Bajirao Ganpatrao Nimbalkar, Tahsildar, Nagpur District; Narayanrao Apte, Sub-Assistant Surgeon, King Edward Hospital and Medical School, Indore; Sardar Daulat Rao Mohitey (Commander of state trcops) Dhar State; Thakur Ranjit Singh of Raghunathpura, Kishengarh State; Mr. Valavanuur Sadashivayya Narayanaswami, Assistant Currency Officer, Madras; Mr. Mangaldas Tulsidas, Income-tax Officer, Bombay; Mr. L. Narayanswami Pillay, Accountant Office of Controller of Military Accounts, Central Provinces; Mr. Juvaji Motiram, Honorary Assistant Auditor (retired) B.B. & C.I. Rly., Bombay; Mr. Bashiakarloo Naidoo, Senior Apothecary, M. & S.M. Rly., Madras.

THE "DIXMUDE" CREW.

LONDON, Dec. 30.

Paris.—The "Matin" publishes a telegram from Tunis stating that a sailing vessel arrived in Sfax reports having seen off Chebda at a place she was unable to reach, a raft bearing three men supposed to be the survivors of the "Dixmude." A tug was immediately sent to investigate.

LATER.

It is reported from Tunis that competent authorities deny the existence of a raft reported to have been seen off Chebda. No trace has hitherto been discovered of the missing members of the crew of the "Dixmude."—Reuter.

Tunis.—The fishermen of Sciacca stated that before discovering the body of the Commander of the "Dixmude" they found two wires in their nets, presumably belonging to the structure of an airship. They also declared that on the night of the 21st of December inhabitants saw rockets fired towards the south of San Marco.

Other fishermen found a wire in nets, apparently a part of the wireless head-piece.—Reuter.

BULGARIAN PREMIER'S SPEECH.

APPREHENSIONS IN YUGO-SLAVIA.

LONDON, Dec. 30.

Belgrade.—A grave situation between Yugo-Slavia and Bulgaria has followed the speech delivered before Sobranye (National Assembly) by Tzankoff, Bulgarian Premier. He referred to the treatment of the Bulgarian minorities and to Bulgaria's desire to suspend voluntary enlistment in the army. In that connexion, he hoped that the Allied powers would authorise the Bulgarian Government temporarily to recruit the army on the conscript basis. This is interpreted in Belgrade as a demand to keep a standing army, and as being an equivalent to a challenge to Yugo-Slavia.

The Cabinet of Serb, Croat and Slovene State to-day discussed Azanroff's speech and subsequently Rakitch, Minister for Yugo-Slavia at Sofia, was telegraphically instructed to return to Belgrade to confer with the Government. Its official circles here hold the opinion that Tzankoff's utterance marks a definite change in the Bulgarian policy in favour of the pre-War conditions in the Balkans.

The "Vrema" a Belgrade newspaper declares that it is the duty of the Government to adopt military steps necessary to assure future security. Other papers, irrespective of party, express similar exhortations.—Reuter.

GERMANY AND MILITARY COMMISSION.

LEAFIELD, December 30.

The German Government have apologised to the inter-Allied Military Control Commission for the arrest, injury and molestation by the Germans of three members of the Commission including Major Honnessy on October 30th and November 14th and 15th respectively. These incidents therefore appear on the point of being closed.—B.O.W.

LONDON, Dec. 30.

Berlin.—In conformity with the demands of the Allies the representative of the German Government handed the President of the Inter-allied Military Control Commission yesterday a note apologising for arrest, injury and molestation of three members of the Commission.—Reuter.

GERMAN DEBT.

LONDON, Dec. 30.

Berlin.—Since November 15th last, when rentenmark was first issued Germany's floating debt has decreased from 191.6 trillion paper marks to 96.9. According to an official statement of the Ministry of Finance the indebtedness of the Reich to the Reichsbank may now be regarded as discharged; and since the Reichsbank no longer discounts the treasury bills and the Reich's expenditure and revenue do not yet balance the Reich was obliged to raise credit from the Rentenbank. This credit on December 20 amounted 770,000,000 rentenmarks apart from 200,000,000 used for redeeming the floating debt.—Reuter.

ANGLO-AMERICAN RELATIONS.

LONDON, Dec. 31.

Mr. Frank Kellogg, the new American Ambassador to Britain, arrived at Plymouth today and was welcomed by the civic and naval authorities. Interviewed he said he believed that the Anglo-American relations would grow more and more friendly and he would do his best towards this end.—Reuter.

NEW AMERICAN AMBASSADOR.

LEAFIELD, December 30.

Mr. Kellogg, the new American Ambassador arrived at Plymouth to-day and is proceeding to London. He declined to discuss with the journalists the international affairs of the American policy but he declared. "I believe that the Anglo-American relations will grow more and more friendly as time goes on and I shall do my best towards this end."—Reuter.

"STAR OF MERIT FOR WORK."

LONDON, Dec. 30.

Rome.—The Cabinet has decided to create a new decoration, the "Star of Merit for Work," to be awarded exclusively to the manual workers of both the sexes for distinguished skill, trustworthiness and good conduct and engaged in the industry for 25 years and agriculture for 35 years.—Reuter.

POPULARISING INDIAN TEA.

LONDON, Dec. 31.

Sir Charles Higham is sailing for the United States of America aboard the "Majestic" to inaugurate on behalf of the Indian tea-growers a campaign to popularise the drinking of tea.

In the course of an interview yesterday, Sir Charles declared that he would use newspapers almost exclusively and also wireless. He added that the movement to make Indian tea popular would set an example to the whole Empire as to what could and ought to be done to stimulate trade.—Reuter.

BENGAL MINISTRY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 31.

His Excellency the Governor of Bengal has now appointed Mr. A. K. Abu Ahmed Khan Ghuznavi to be a Minister. He will take charge of the portfolio of Agriculture and Industries and Mr. A. K. Fazlul Haq will be in charge of the Education portfolio. The third Minister, Mr. S. N. Mullick is in charge of Local Self-Government.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Banks closed: New Year Day.

WEDNESDAY, January 2.

Reception at Government House, 9-45 p.m.

THURSDAY, January 3.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Jan. 1 (Tues.) Sunrise 7h. 12m. Sunset 6h. 12m.
Jan. 2 (Wed.) Sunrise 7h. 12m. Sunset 6h. 13m.
Jan. 3 (Thur.) Sunrise 7h. 13m. Sunset 6h. 13m.
Jan. 4 (Fri.) Sunrise 7th. 13m. Sunset 6h. 13m.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

We acknowledge with thanks three wall calendars sent by the Wellington Cycle and Motor Co., Bombay.

GIRGAUM D. C. C.

The office of the Girgaum District Congress Committee is removed from Nagbhatwadi to Jariwala Mansion, 1st floor, opp: Parekh Hospital, Near Gandharva Mana Vidyalaya, Sandhurst Road.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. and O. Mail Steamer "Malola" which left Bombay on the 8th instant arrived London on Saturday the 29th instant.

BAHAI MOVEMENT.

The Spiritual Assembly, Bombay, has pleasure in announcing that Mr. N. E. Vakil, B.A., L.L.B., will deliver a public lecture on the Bahai Movement—Unity of Religions at 6 p.m. to-day in Prarthna Samaj Hall, Girgaum. The public are cordially invited.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Seychelles, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per s.s. "Karagola" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon on Wednesday the 9th instant.

2. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and others places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

P. Y. C. HINDU GYMKHANA.

The following is the further results of the tournaments:—Raja Iyer beat Prof. Devdhar 6, 4, 5, 7, 6, 4. The contest between Prof. Devdhar and Raja Ayer was one of the best exhibitions of spectacular tennis. The following gentlemen will play matches in the Final Round on the 30th and 31st Dec.

Raja Ayer vs. Pawar (Singles)

Lele and Gadgil vs. Raja Ayer and Subbaro (Doubles.)

A THRILLING FILM.

"ORPHANS OF THE STORM" AT THE EXCELSIOR.

A story which begins as clap-trap melodrama is drawn into the voitex of the French revolution and assumes the majesty of history without losing a jot of its interest—in other words the early parts of "Orphans of the Storm"—the D. W. Griffith film which was shown at the Excelsior on Saturday night, impressed us as bad melodrama while the later parts impressed us as first-rate melodrama than which nothing could be better as an entertainment. Our impression may perhaps be owing to the fact that in the first part we were preoccupied, and our interest in the picture interrupted, by the frequent and flamboyant captions of which American producers seem to be so much enamoured, whereas French producers more artistically let the picture tell its own story with the minimum of explanation necessary to an understanding of it; and that during the last three-quarters of the programme, either the captions were less numerous or we paid less regard to them, being absorbed in the story which the film so vividly portrays.

The orphans of the title, Louise and Henriette, in the position though not the relationship of sisters go to Paris to find a doctor for Louise, who has been blinded as a result of the plague. They are separated by the machinations of a wicked Marquis and vainly try to find each other again. At last Henriette who is being tried for harbouring a good aristocrat—the only good one in the film—sees Louise among the audience in the Revolutionary Court; but she is torn away and they are reunited only on the scaffold of the guillotine. The "Storm" is the French Revolution; and it is for the scenes which belong to history—the attack on the Bastille, the invasion of the Tuileries, the Revolutionary Tribunal and the magnificent scene of the *Place de la Greve* with *La Gueuse*, (the monstrous guillotine) standing upon its platform high above the mighty crowd—that we recommend the Indian public not to miss this film when next it is shown in Bombay.

The ride of Danton and his horsemen, bearing the reprieve of Henriette and her lover, and his arrival only just in time to save the former, whose head is already in the grip of *La Gueuse* is a thrilling climax to a really admirable rendering of the most exciting, hopeful and tragic period of French history. The attempt to point a moral in the captions is a little tiresome, but the pictures contradict it, giving full play to the enthusiasm of the Paris mobs.

The acting is extraordinarily good. Lilian and Dorothy Gish, of course, are excellent, the one who played the blind girl more particularly so. But some of the male actors pleased us even more—especially the good aristocrat and his uncle the extremely bad one Danton, Robespierre and the peasant who is transformed into the clerk of the Revolutionary Tribunal. The programme described it as "the every person in Bombay must see." We hope that every person in Bombay will have the chance to see it.

NEW ALLIANCES IN EUROPE.

DIPLOMATIC CIRCLES PERTURBED.

LONDON, Dec. 31.

Surprise has been expressed in diplomatic circles in London that Czecho-Slovakia should become involved in being entangled with an alliance with France which is bound eventually to lead to a division of Europe in two armed camps with Britain and Scandinavia looking on. Italian opinion is most perturbed about the alliances which mean the consolidation of an entente possibly to obstruct the projected Italo-Russian entente. France's loans to Poland, Yugoslavia and Rumania are much commented upon in French newspapers which believe that Britain is about to take action in this matter.

The "Temps" asserts that Britain means to raise the whole question of inter-allied debts and contends that the fact that the Little Entente nations must arm themselves for self-defence does not prove that they are able to pay old debts.

"Le Journal" contends that France's loans are purely treasury operations for serving the general interest.

The "Homme Libre" says if the Little Entente is compelled to arm, it is solely because the British Government's policy is blindness.—Reuter.

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NOTICE.

All Moffusil Subscribers are hereby requested to quote either their *account* or *Register* Nos. with us while *remitting* their subscriptions and in *any other* correspondence to avoid unnecessary *delay*.

The Bombay Chronicle.
TUESDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1924.
(661st Day of Mahatma's Imprisonment.)

A NATIONAL PACT.

After prolonged discussion the Congress has passed, by an overwhelming majority, the resolution moved by Pandit Motilal Nehru referring back the draft National Pact, prepared by the Sub-Committee including Lala Lajpat Rai and Dr. Ansari, to the original Sub-Committee with instructions to call for and examine all criticisms on it and submit their report to the All-India Congress Committee by the end of March next. The resolution, as moved by Pandit Motilal, also referred the Bengal Pact for similar examination and criticism but the reference to the latter was omitted by a majority of votes on grounds which do not strike us as very cogent. The Bengal Pact has been condemned as a document drawn up in haste. But those, who have wasted money in sending telegrams expressing their disapproval of the Pact, cannot themselves escape the charge of being hasty. The Pact is not a "settled fact." It is, as Deshbandhu Das has explained, only a sugggested one and does not become a pact of Hindus and Muslims of Bengal before it is accepted by them. What the framers of the Pact naturally expected was criticism showing where it was wrong or fell short of the needs of the province. To condemn it wholesale instead of offering helpful criticism with a view to improve it is hardly fair to those who are actuated by a genuine desire to bring about a permanent understanding between Hindus and Muslims of Bengal.

Again, what Pandit Motilal Nehru's original resolution asked for was merely permission to publish and circulate the Bengal Pact for opinion and criticism. As the Pact is already before the public, the refusal to grant this permission has hardly any practical value, as there is nothing to prevent Congress Committees and others from expressing their views on it. Besides, as Dr. Ansari pointed out, while the draft prepared by him and Lala Lajpat Rai confined itself to the enunciation of abstract principles, the Bengal Pact contained concrete proposals which could not be summarily rejected by those engaged in the task of framing a National Pact. As to the National Pact itself there could hardly be at this time of day two opinions about its immediate need. We wish the Committee appointed at Delhi had published the draft some weeks before the Cocanada Congress to enable the public to examine it thoroughly before the latter took any decision on it. As this was not done, the only right course left for the Congress to adopt was to decide,—as it has done,—to refer it back to the Committee so that it might be subjected to searching public examination before being finally approved. It was urged by some critics that the only solution of the Hindu-Muslim question was to carry on the Congress work vigorously. But those who are sceptic about the utility of pacts ignore stern facts of which the most outstanding is that Congress work is, in many places, impossible to carry on because, unfortunately, differences and frictions exist between members of the two communities. It is true that these differences have their root more often than not in the desire for the loaves and fishes of office and that the issues which disturb Hindu-Muslim unity are not seldom contemptibly petty. But the task of statesmanship is neither to ignore these differences because they originate in a sordid desire nor to permit issues, however petty, to continue to endanger national solidarity.

Nor can it be forgotten that the preservation of Hindu-Muslim unity, or rather the unity of all communities, is itself the most important item in the constructive programme of the Congress. How is this unity to be preserved and fostered if no efforts are made to remove apprehensions and suspicions than exist, as they undoubtedly exist in the Punjab and other parts of Northern India? "The Punjab", Mr. Santanam said truly, "may not be the whole of India, but it has enough bitterness to poison all India." The last year and a half has shown what disastrous reaction the situation in the Punjab has had on Congress work throughout the country. And the lesson of the Punjab can be ignored by the nation only at its peril. Swaraj cannot be attained without the fulfilment of the national programme and the national programme has no chance of fulfilment without national solidarity. A unifying Basis for national work has, therefore, to be found. The success achieved by the famous Lucknow Pact of 1917 in bringing Hindus and Muslims together, is a guarantee that a National Pact, based on similar lines, forming the Magna Charta of New India, will constitute such a basis.

"CRIME AND POLITICS."

On Friday last we published an article from our special correspondent at Borsad, headed "Babar Deva. Life of Cruelty and Piety," in which the writer tried to give the public some idea of the character of the brigand who has terrorised the Borsad taluka, and defied all efforts of the police to catch him for the last six years, in so far as it could be gathered from the talk of villagers. In the course of this he wrote:

"His spying system, the number of watchers he keeps always around him to provide him with information regarding the movements of the Police and lastly his alleged complicity with policemen testify to the man's abilities and marvellous organising powers if also to his hardened criminality and heartlessness. But there is a trait in his character which one who is inclined to study him comprehensively cannot afford to ignore. Babar has committed 22 murders and still he possesses regard for womanhood. No doubt amongst those murdered are women but they were invariably those who sought to inform the Police about his whereabouts. He spares no one who turns his enemy and he regards those who inform the Police about his movements as his enemies. He has not spared even his uncle and—I am told—also his sister. Among all the 22, there was not one who was murdered for his wealth though the number includes the murders of some who were regarded as inveterate enemies of some members of his gang. He is said to entertain the highest regard for Brahmins and women and, next to them, children. The cow is an object of worship to him and he has his own ideas of religion and worships the idol of a ferocious devi before whom he is said to take vows and to which he makes an offering of a he-buffalo or a goat—just before he starts on his campaign of loot and plunder. Less than six months ago Babar entertained people at a saptah or religious gathering at the village of Jogan where he is said to have distributed sweets to children. Again at the village of Alarasa he fed cows with grass."

In the same article he wrote :

"A sister of his who turned informant was murdered by him. Such is the terror of the man that no-one dares to till his land which is all lying waste. A story is related how his wrath was visited upon one man from Vadala who had purchased his buffalo from amongst the attached property. He visited the man at night and dragging him some distance tortured him and ultimately killed him."

and again

"Like him his methods of exacting money are strange. He is said not to have committed a single murder for gain. What he does is to send an ultimatum to a wealthy man in a village to send him a certain amount within a stipulated time. If he fails to do that, Babar visits his place himself and exacts the amount.

The question that arises in the mind of one who has gone through the whole subject of the Punitive Police-tax is that if Babar kills those who inform to the Police about his movements in a most brutal manner, how does Babar know that a particular man has been his informant? 22 such cases have taken place. The man who summons courage to approach the Police naturally cannot tell this to anyone else besides the Policeman or the officer, and still invariably the information has leaked out and while Babar has escaped the informant has met the dreaded fate. How can this be accounted for? After such a state of affairs, after the brutal manner in which 22 murders were perpetrated it is only a perverted mind which can come to the inconceivable conclusion that the public were interested in concealing the information regarding the movements of the dacoits and thus rendering difficult the work of the Police. The people knew the fate that will meet them if they utter a single word regarding Babar's movement? What can they do?

We submit that these extracts, and the heading of the article, are enough to prove that our special correspondent did not in any way condone the crimes of Babar Deva, but merely pointed out an aspect of his character, according to the talk of villagers, which is interesting from the point of view of criminal psychology. We were much surprised therefore to read in the "Times of India" yesterday a leading article entitled "Politics and Crime" devoted entirely to our special correspondent's sketch of Babar's character, and imputing to the writer, and incidentally to the Borsad Satyagrahis, sympathy with Babar's *crimes*. Lest anyone should think that we exaggerate in this description of the "Times of India" outburst, we will quote verbatim:

"The special correspondent of "The Bombay Chronicle" has told us all about this new hero, a second cousin surely to Byron's Lambro.

"The mildest mannered man
That ever scuttled ship or cut a throat"

Babar the brave, the friend of Brahmins and women and little children. It is true that he has his little failings, murders and ghastly cruelties, but despite those faults the special correspondent cannot help having a kindly feeling for poor Babar, a feeling imbibed no doubt from the gentle villagers of Borsad. Three sentences stand out from this panegyric and they deserve, we think, to be pilloried as the most immoral we have seen in any paper. They are these.—"But there is one trait in his character which one who is inclined to study him comprehensively cannot afford to ignore. Babar has committed 22 murders and still he possesses regard for womanhood. No doubt among those murders are women but they are those who sought to inform the police of his whereabouts." Observe the cynical implication of the "no doubt.' Note the mixture of nauseating sentimentality with cold-blooded condonation of murder."

We leave it to the reader to judge whether such expressions are justified. As to the conclusions drawn by our contemporary from the fact that "Babar entertained people at a *saptah* or religious gathering at the village of Jogan where he is said to have distributed sweets to the children," and the story of his feeding cows with grass at Alarasa, we beg leave to differ from them. Our contemporary thinks that these anecdotes "prove the case of Government up to the hilt." If it is the case of Government that the prestige of Babar is greater than that of the police in the Borsad Taluka, after years of special measures and particular police attention, then we agree. But that is, obviously, not the meaning of the "Times of India's" vehement assertion. "Why did not the people arrest this vile murderer or inform the police?" our contemporary exclaims. The answer is that twenty-two murders of people who informed or were suspected of informing the police have actually taken place, and that, so far as we can learn, either from the Government or the popular version, no vengeance for such murders was exacted, nor any measures taken for the due protection of informers, which protection is of the rudiments of police work in such circumstances. Anyone who has any experience of police work against brigandage would have expected that, as soon as informing was seen to be so dangerous, arrangements would have been made for the removal of informers from the district instantly and their maintenance by Government in easy circumstances. And how comes it that informers were invariably known to Babar Deva within a little while of their informing the police? These are points, it seems to us, deserving the attention not of the "Times of India" only, but of Government, when estimating the guilt attaching to the unarmed people of Borsad, in connection with the fact that Babar Deva, the dacoit, is still at large.

Notes of the Day.

A Vain Hope.

The high constitutional authority who has taken the diplomatic correspondent of the "Observer" into confidence regarding the results of the Indian elections as they affect the constitutional issue has wholly misconceived the aim of "the revolutionaries" who have "neither discipline nor cohesion for prolonged and effective obstruction" and who, he is confident, "will not be strong enough to break the constitution." Whether the wreckers have "discipline and cohesion for prolonged and effective obstruction" remains to be seen, but the high constitutional authority, as befits a "constitutionalist", is wholly wrong if he imagines that all that they aim at is "further constitutional concession" or that they or public opinion in India will be satisfied if "the Secretary of State, following the recommendation of the Parliamentary Joint Committee and reaffirming the declaration of Mr. Montagu in 1921, establishes a convention that he will not use his overriding powers in cases where the Government of India and the Indian legislature are agreed in matters of administration or policy." It is a vain hope to imagine that the country will be satisfied by any "concessions" of this kind—and especially concessions within the four corners of the Government of India Act, which, with its insulting implications, it long ago rejected as unsatisfactory and unacceptable.

A Ridiculous Position.

The ways of the bureaucracy in India are, indeed, inscrutable. The Shromani Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee has been declared an unlawful assembly and its leaders are undergoing a trial. But, in the eyes of the District Magistrate of Lahore "an unlawful assembly" is considered a proper body to be invested by him with the management of a Gurdwara. This is, indeed, not the first time that the Government of the Punjab have been compelled to recognise the Gurdwara Committee as the only representative body of the Sikhs. If the action of the District Magistrate in asking the Committee to manage the Gurdwara is not a contempt of Government who have declared the Committee "an unlawful assembly", it brings into relief the ridiculous position in which the Government have placed themselves by setting themselves against a determined community.

A Bihari Patriot.

Behar is the poorer by the death of Babu Kishun Prakash Sen Sinha of Gaya. The late Mr. Sinha, though comparatively young, was one of the few who recognised Hindu-Muslim Unity as the effective and indeed the only cure for the evils India is suffering from to-day. Even in the days of the Arrah riots when communal feelings in unfortunate Behar ran high, Kishun Babu was amongst those far-seeing patriots who refused to fall a prey to communal passions. Moulvi Mazaharul Haque, the sage of the Sedaqat Ashram, and the Hon. Mr. Sachidananda Sinha and Kishun Babu suffered no small unpopularity at the hands of their respective communities for the attitude they adopted. In recent times, Mr. Kishun Prakash Sen Sinha's ungrudging service and self-sacrifice in the cause of India are well-known. He joyfully sacrificed his growing legal practice at the call of the National Congress. When in 1921 he was wrongfully prosecuted under the Criminal Law Amendment Act, he refused to defend himself though he was not a member of the declared Volunteer Association and though there was not only no prosecution evidence to show that he was a member of such an association but actual police evidence to show that he was not. A mere word of formal defence would have secured him his discharge, but Mr. Sinha was content to place the trying magistrate on trial and consequently suffered unmerited imprisonment for six months. Mr. Sinha, though a rich zemindar, was conspicuous among his class by his declared sympathy for the labourer. His cheerful temper, his sterling patriotism, his refusal to carry political prejudices into social life earned for him the gratitude of Young Behar.

Bullion Market in 1922-23.

The chart published by the Bullion Exchange Limited representing the movement of the prices of the precious metals is an interesting as well as instructive document. It summarises, in a most effectively visualisable form, these movements by tricoloured graph for gold, silver and exchange respectively. The most extensive fluctuations seem to have been in the price of silver. Starting at Rs. 88¾ in October 1922, silver fell to a little over 77 by the February following. It never reached the peak of 1922 throughout the remaining months though it rose to over 86 in April, falling sharply again in the following months, closing with a little over 78 per 100 tolas at the end of the Samvat year 1979. Gold also showed similar, though not quite such large, fluctuations in the year under review. Its peak was at the beginning of the year (October 1922) at Rs. 27 per tola, whilst its lowest price was reached in January-February, 1923, being a little over 24/8 per tola. After many changes upward and downwards, the same low price appeared at the end of the year. Exchange fluctuations are more remarkable in that they do not seem to follow either gold or silver prices. The peak is in January-February (between 17 and 17¼d. per rupee) when both gold and silver were touching the bottom; and thereafter it goes through a less varied but more erratic course than either of the precious metals. It is clear the Indo-British exchange is linked to no definite metal and judgeable by no known standard. The graphs and chart would have gained very much in value if there had been added a brief summary of statistics relating to the main factors affecting these movements.

Boycott.

The "Export and Import Review" of Berlin publishes an article which gives at a glance the results of the German boycott of French goods following the French occupation of the Rhine and the Ruhr. The figures given are compiled from statistics of the German Customs offices, which being reliable, show the exact quantity of French goods entering Germany. The time covered is the first half year of 1923; for purposes of comparison imports for the first half year of 1922, when there was no boycott, are also given, the figures for the latter year being enclosed in brackets:

"Imports ceased altogether during the first half of 1923 in the following goods: liquor in barrels (24 600 Kg), cherry and plum brandy (24,300 Kg), cognac from Old France (362,300 kg), wine for the manufacture of wine brandy from Alsace-Lorraine (51 900 kg), wine for the manufacture of sparkling wine from Alsace-Lorraine (198,900), cocoa powder (101,700 kg), and chocolate (47,500 kg). A heavy decline was shown in the import of vanilla from Madagascar 2007 kg (15,800), from Tahiti 5,800 (8,200), from France 400 (4,000), cognac from Alsace-Lorraine 12,700 (43,100), drinking brandy 571,500 (1,532,100), and 1,400 kg (277,900) from Old France; spirit and methylated spirit from Alsace-Lorraine 28,200 kg (237,200), from France 2,000 (195,200), from Belgium 700 (1,190,200), Liquor in bottles from Alsace-Lorraine 26,200 (212,800). The wine for the manufacture of wine brandy (cognac type) has been during the first half year of 1923 largely replaced by Italy 214,300 kg and Rumania with 117,800 kg. whereas from France only 68,700 kg (2,652,200) were imported. Of wines for the manufacture of sparkling wine 305,600 kg (1,818,600) were imported. Regarding the import of sparkling wine the import from France was replaced by Luxemburg with 58,565 bottles whereas only 201 bottles (30,325) came from France and 15,409 (360,780) from Alsace-Lorraine. The import of table wines from France has unfortunately been nearly double that of the same period during the preceding year, viz., from Alsace-Lorraine 5,164,400 (973,000) kg, from Old France 850,300 (2,391,400), customs duty was paid on a total import of 6,014,700 (3,364,400). French wines are imported into Germany as Alsace-Lorraine merchandise under the cloak of the Versailles Treaty. A considerable decline has also been reported in the import of French silk goods, such as ribbon, tulle, gauze, crepe, de Lisle, milling gauze, etc."

This statement is sufficient to show how a people with determination can bring about an effectual boycott of goods coming from countries with which they may not be on good terms. It may be said that all this could happen in Germany as the German Government was behind the boycott and that the case of India is different as here the Government is not behind the boycott but against it. But is it suggested that the Indian people could do under compulsion what they cannot do under the moral compulsion of the resolution of the Congress to help their country to achieve self-government and to vindicate their self-respect and that of their countrymen in other lands?

THE INDIAN PROBLEM

STRAY THOUGHTS.

BY LALA LAJPAT RAI.

III*

We are not in a position to prepare a complete scheme of Swarajya now because the term is only relative and not absolute. What kind of Swarajya will suit us at a particular time depends on the time and manner of attaining it, on our capacity and ability to put our ideas into practice; on the mental and moral development of the nation; and *no less* on the world situation. The Swarajya of 1930 must from the nature of things be different from the Swarajya of 1923. It will be foolish for us to put forth an authoritative scheme before the time and the nation is ripe for it. The reforms which the Congress demanded in 1916, proved to be entirely inadequate in 1918. Instead of furthering the cause of Swarajya, it actually hampered it. There will be plenty of time to make a scheme after we have *secured* the right to make one. As soon as that right is conceded, we shall set ourselves to make a scheme, such as we think can be enforced *at once or in the near future*. In the meantime what we can and ought to do is to declare our principles and start educating people in them.

Discarded Clothes.

At present it seems that there are very few people in the country who have studied the science of social and political psychology or who are acquainted with the advanced political thought of the world. There are fewer still, perhaps, who have devoted much thought as to our own national psychology and how we can or ought to change it with a view to put our principles into practice. The Moderate Party which guided and controlled the Indian National Congress before 1919, are practically pledged to representative institutions of the kind that are prevailing in Great Britain. They believe in "majority rule." One of the greatest disadvantages of the position of political dependence such as we are in, is that willy-nilly we have to accept institutions which our rulers thrust on us. We are thus, sometimes, forced to put on the discarded clothes of the world. We can see this most vividly in the department of Education. We are following methods and principles from which Europe and America have much advanced. The theory is that we must pass through the stages through which other nations have passed to reach the position of advantage which they are occupying today. We are often told that even in Great Britain, political progress was not so rapid as we desire it to be. There is a fallacy underlying this statement which the Jingo opponents of our rights ignore. They are right if they mean that democratic institutions must grow and the pace must not be forced. But they are entirely wrong if they mean that democracy should grow by methods and in shapes which the experience of the other parts of the world has declared to be wrong, harmful and undemocratic. Moreover they ignore that there is a direct incitement to violence in this criticism of theirs. Must we go through revolutions of the kind through which Britain has passed in order to get to democracy? Has the world's experience nothing to teach us even if our rulers do not propose to learn anything from it? Perhaps it does not matter much if we get Swarajya to-day or in 5 years. But it *does matter* that our development into *Swarajya* and our preparation for it should be on *right lines* and not on lines which have been discarded by the rest of the world or which, after being tried for over a century, have been found to be defective and wasteful.

Aim of Education.

I will give an illustration Europe and America have discovered that their system of education was more mechanical than educational, more wasteful, individualistic and competitive than practical, useful and co-operative. What is the aim of education? A recent writer has said that "the object of education is to fit children into the life of the community. Every co-operative method conceivable, therefore, must be used in our schools for the end. It is at school that children begin to learn group intiative, group responsibility—in other words, social functioning. . . . Every child must be shown his place in the life that builds and his relation to all others who are building. . . . *Individual competition must, of course, disappear.* All must see that the test of success is ability to work with others, not to surpass others." (The italics are mine.) Consciously or unconsciously the principle is being enforced and put into practice in different countries in different ways. But here we are glorying in methods which modern thought on the subject has long discredited and discounted. Knowing from personal experience of educational experiments in the United States and comparing them with the educational methods followed in the British Isles, and in India, I can say that while the United States are 25 years ahead of British Isles, the latter are 25 years or even perhaps 50 years ahead of India. Another eminent publicist has said that the chief function of education is to teach the child to think and to act and not to repeat from memory the thoughts of others. Now is there any reason that we in India should make the same mistakes which Europe made before it discovered these truths? Why can't we follow the truth at once? Yet our lords and masters insist that we must go through the same mill, no matter how much waste of human energy, human powers and human welfare might be involved therein. Take another illustration. The best modern thought is crying hoarse that big landlords holding large areas of land for purposes of profit and income in single hands are not good for any society; that they are like mill-stones hanging round the neck of nations; and that somehow or other land should be freed from the grip of landlord and made available for cultivation by and use of those

(Continued on page 10.)

*The previous articles appeared in our issues of 26th and 28th December, 1923.

ATTEMPT AT NATIONAL SOLIDARITY.

STUDENTS & SWARAJ.

DESHBANDHU DAS' TOUCHING APPEAL.

IDEAL OF NON-CO-OPERATION

(Associated Press.)

COCANADA, Dec. 30.

"If you have not got the courage or the opportunity to non-co-operate assist those who have non-co-operated." In these words Mr. C. R. Das concluded his long extempore address this morning as President of the All-India Students' Conference. Mr. K. Venkat Rao (B.A. of the Gujarat National University, who had undergone one year's imprisonment) welcomed the delegates to the Conference which was also attended among others by Sir P. C. Roy, Mr. N. Subbarao Pantulu and Mrs. Sarojini Naidu. Mr. Venkat Rao said that the first achievement to the credit of the Students' Conference was mental revolution created in the minds of youngmen. He conceded that the programme of boycott had failed, but the principle was alive and would be alive as long as the Indians were not a free nation. The Conference must consider whether those who boycotted the educational institutions and those who had not could amicable arrive at a common programme of work.

Mr. C. R. Das addressing the Conference complained of the cultural conquest of India. The Western conception of self-determination was altogether false. It might be true to their culture, but it was not the self-determination for India. Every nation must decide according to its own temperament and culture by evolving out its own inner conscience. "The House of Commons in England is a house of autocrats and the French Legislature is a legislature of autocrats. Even to-day if labourers strike the soldiers of the State shoot them down. Is this freedom or is this Swaraj? Swaraj has to be evolved from out of the inner consciousness of the nation, step by step by bringing all classes and communities and cities and villages together, but should not be centralisation. I am afraid in the Congress itself we have too much of centralisation. Everybody must have freedom. I want my freedom. I want the right to do what I think is best to my province and I shall not be crushed by a central organisation even of the Indian National Congress. Let us be Indian in every thing and let us not be swallowed by foreign ideals and false principles. An individual cannot grow without non-co-operating with all the false things which cloister round his heart and mind similarly the nation must first non-co-operate with all the forces which are weighing her down because unless the nation grows it cannot contribute to and co-operate with humanity at large. If we want to co-operate with the British Government we can only do so by surrendering ourselves and by denying to ourselves what God has given us. I claim to non-co-operate with those legislatures and institutions which arrest my growth by co-operating with them and breaking them asunder. I repeat the greatest piece of constructive work which lies before India is the destruction of the bureaucracy. This ideal of non-co-operation calls upon students to leave the Government educational institutions. I know of students in Bengal who have been turned out of their houses by their parents because left Government schools and colleges. ame to those parents who have turned out their children and shame on myself that I could not prevent it although saw it with my own eyes. (Here Mr. Das broken in tears.)

Continuing, Mr. Das said if you have not got the courage to co-operate, assist those who have non-co-operated. If you take two morsels of food, give one to your brother. Even being within these colleges you have got many opportunities of service. During the vacation months you can go to villages and educate the people, teach them in the management of villages and above all teach them how to spin and weave in this silent way you can help India to achieve Swaraj."

FRENCH AIRSHIP DISASTER.

BRITISH SYMPATHY

LEAFIELD, December 30.

The disaster to the French airship "Dixmude" has evoked general sympathy in this country. The King has sent the following telegram to President Millerand: "Fearing from the latest information available that it is unfortunately all too probable that the airship "Dixmude" has met with disaster I ask you, Monsieur le President, to accept in the name of the French nation the deep sympathy which I offer on behalf of the whole Empire in the loss of so many gallant men whose untimely fate is deplored here no less than in their own country."

Sir Samuel Hoare, Secretary of State for Air and Sir Hugh Trenchard, Chief of Air Staff, have also despatched messages of condolence.

Newspapers here in expressing their profound regrets recall the destruction 18 months ago of the British airship R42 in equally harrowing conditions. They dwell on the great interest which is taken in this country in a scheme for airship service to India and Australia and compare sympathetically the similar difficulties attending the Dixmude's voyage to Sahara and the proposed journey to the Antipodes.—B.O.W.

NEED FOR NATIONAL PACT.

DELETION OF "BENGAL PACT.",

PROPOSED CHANGE IN CONGRESS CREED.

RESOLUTION DEFEATED.

FORMATION OF ALL-INDIA VOLUNTEERS ORGANISATION.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

COCANADA, Dec. 31.

The Congress met this afternoon at four. Attendance had fallen off somehow and this is not surprising considering that the people have to prolong their stay longer than they had anticipated, owing to the eleventh hour change of dates. The number of delegates, however, has not been affected, though most of them are already getting restive at the delay in reaching the main resolution before the Congress. Mr. C. R. Das was conspicuous by his absence at to-day's sitting of the Congress and it is rumoured that he has informed Maulana Mahomed Ali that he will not be able to attend further sittings of this session. He is still here and will likely stay here another day or two. It remains to be seen whether he will attend the sitting of the Subjects Committee to-night. We are promised an all-night sitting of the Subjects Committee, in view of the fact that there is a heavy agenda still before the Committee. At this afternoon's sitting there was hardly any business done, though there were quite a few speeches.

Regret at the death of Sir N. Chandavarkor, an ex-President of the Congress was put to the vote and carried unanimously, the whole house standing as a mark of respect. Then there was a resolution about volunteers and some minor amendments to the constitution which had been adopted by the Subjects Committee in the morning were put to vote and carried. The resolution about change of creed, which was lost in the Subjects Committee, was persisted in by its sponsors, when Maulana Azad Subhani made some reference to Maulana Mahomed Ali's views by way of introducing himself. M. Mahomed Ali explained that he held with Mahatma that the object of the Indian National Congress is the attainment of Swarajya within the British Empire, if possible, and without if necessary. s he had stated in his Presidential address he would give the Government as well as the people one year within which they could determine the position of India in respect to the British Empire and at the end of the year it would be time enough to bring up the question of changing the creed. This declaration was received with applause by the audience. An impressive speech was made supporting the resolution by D. Subbammagaru who profusely interpollated her speech with poetical quotations. She received a great ovation especially by the Andhra section of the audience, more so because she has undergone great sacrifices in the pursuit of the Non-co-operation programme. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, on rising to oppose the resolution, received a tremendous ovation. Owing to the persistent demand of a large section of the audience, she first spoke in Hindustani and afterwards in English. She strongly deprecated their being carried away by merely sentimental considerations and exhorted the audience to prove by their work that they were worthy of independence, before indulging in what might be regarded as impotent rage. She urged that they should pay more heed to the working of the constructive programme and removing the atmosphere of mutual distrust and suspicion. Her remarks were frequently applauded by the house which was in no mood to trifle with words. After several other speakers had spoken in support of the resolution the President announced that he was asking "one of the cowards" to speak and when in obedience to the call, Maulana Shaukat Ali rose, the house went into raptures of delight. Shaukat Ali's unostentatious but short clear cut sentences and homely expressions had such telling effect on the audience that no doubt was left as to the fate of the resolution. The President before putting the resolution to vote explained his own position. Maulana Mahomed Ali made it clear that he was not for empty threats but for solid work and he gave an ultimatum to the mover of the resolution to prove within the year that they had done their duty. Then they could bring up the question. When votes were taken only some voted for the resolution and it was declared lost. The Congress then adjourned.

D BATE ON NATIONAL PACT.

(Associated Press.)

COCANADA, Dec. 29.

Pandit Motilal Nehru moved the resolution regarding the National Pact:—"Resolved that the Committee appointed by the Delhi session of the Congress do call for further opinion on the draft of and criticisms on the Indian National Pact and the Bengal National Pact and submit for further report by the 31st March, 1924, to the All-India Congress Committee for its consideration and Sardar Amarsingh of Jessibal be included in the place of Sardar Mehtab Singh who is now in jail."

The mover made it clear that the pacts had not been concluded, but they were mere drafts. He could not, therefore, understand why the telegraph revenue of the Government had been swelled by heaps of protest telegrams sent to them. He must say that his head was for some sort of Pact although his heart felt differently because the real solution was not a pact but mutual good-will. However some pact acceptable to the public might ease the Hindu-Muslim tension because without unity they could not attain Swaraj they must either make up their mind to unite or close the Congress organisation.

Mrs. Naidu seconded the resolution and reserved her remarks for a later occasion.

Mr. Gopalakrishnayya explained the resolution in Telugu.

Mr. Har Dayal Nag opposed the inclusion of the Bengal National Pact in the resolution as it was a hurriedly formed and ill-considered document.

Mr. Chotalal Jainaya (Jharriar) seconded the motion for the deletion.

Mr. Purshotama Roy (Bengal) supported the amendment.

Mr. Gauri Sankar Misra in asking the Congress to reject the resolution and the amendment pointed out that in Hyderabad State the Mahomedans were prohibited from cow-slaughter on the occasion of Iduzuha (applause), while the proposed Pact permitted it. Would not the people of Hyderabad turn round and declare that the Congress had permitted it. The Pact, he said, must be dropped and unity attained through work.

MISAPPREHENSIONS.

At this stage, Mr. C. R. Das spoke in order to remove misapprehensions created about the Bengal Pact. He reiterated the statement he made in the Subjects Committee that the Bengal Pact was only a suggestion of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee to the Congress and was on the records of the Congress. Bengal did not press on the Congress to accept the Pact now but to consider it in due course and he, therefore, could not understand the cry of "Delete Bengal" in the resolution. Concluding Mr. Das declared:—"You can delete Bengal from the resolution, but you cannot delete Bengal from the history of the Indian National Congress. Bengal demands her right of having her suggestion considered by this National Assembly. What right has anybody to say that Bengal has to be deprived her right. Bengal will not be deleted in this unceremonious fashion."

Mr. Shyamsundar Chakravarthi, the Nationalist leader of Bengal, advised the Congress not to follow any pact to be formed. He did not grudge any concession to his Mahomedan friends, but feared that it would imperil the subject of Hindu-Muslim Unity. It was an insult to patriotism, intelligence and large heartedness of the Mahomedans if they allowed the impression to gain ground that unless the Hindus entered into a sort of bargain with Mahomedans, the latter would not stand shoulder to shoulder under the banner of freedom. Was the Hindu-Muslim Unity which Mahatma Gandhi worked for and achieved such a fragile thing that could not stand unless some mechanical pact and compromise came to its rescue.

A NOTE OF WARNING.

Mr. K. Sherwani sounded a note of warning. He said he was a Congressman for the last eleven years and would accept Swaraj even if it meant Hindu Raj. Again he had managed to reduce at Aligarh the reduction of cow-slaughter even on the occasion of Id from 300 to two cows and these two were sacrificed by Government servants. He had also taken in front of mosques more Hindu procession than before. He had also opposed the idea of a National Pact at Gaya. He quoted all these to show his previous attitude, but after hearing the debate in the Subjects Committee and the open Congress his mind was little upset to find that some Hindu speaker had urged the detention of the Bengal Pact, the impression he said which every Muslim would get from it was that they were opposed even to consider a document which proposed to grant a just right to Mahomedans. The proposal before the House asked nothing more than mere consideration of the pacts and if this was denied the Muslims would be disturbed. The question had been made serious by the ministerial and other appointments and leaders' efforts to conciliate by conferences would fail as they did in the past.

Mr. T. Prakasam (Andhra Province) speaking in Telugu urged the necessity for forming a pact and prepare an atmosphere for carrying on the constructive programme more vigorously.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu speaking on Pandit Motilal Nehru, resolution said she failed to understand the fanatical warmth, an almost religious fervour of denunciation about a resolution which was merely an automatic official procedure asking the leave of the Congress to place before the nation through the instrumentality of a Committee a pact for All-India, pact suggested by the urgent necessities of local circumstances in Bengal for their criticism and suggestions. Bengal had a right just as any other province to consider a magnacharta of the peoples for peace among themselves. Mrs. Naidu therefore, trusted in the judgment and patriotism of delegates assembled in the Congress.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachari also supported the resolution of Pandit Motilal Nehru and advised the Congress not to throw out the National pact after it had been so long before the public. If it did so it would make the people think that they were unable to deal with this question and hence they shelved it. He believed that the work of constructive programme and non-violence were only safeguards for peace in this country. At the same time National Pact had great advantages. As regard the Bengal Pact the Congress was only asked for permission to publish it for opinion and criticism. There was no harm in that.

DELETION OF BENGAL PACT VOTED.

Mr. Yakub Husain said the Lucknow Pact already existed and no cause had risen for drawing up another pact but as the principle of the pact had been accepted during the last two sessions they could not go back upon it but they must proceed with caution. He, however, strongly urged the deletion of the Bengal Pact. As a selfish Muslim he should have stood by the Bengal Pact but he would oppose its being sent out in the name of the Congress because it contained the question of communal proportions which was big with serious complications in other provinces. If the Bengal Pact was circulated along with the National Pact the result would be that all Congress committees in provinces would like to follow the example of Bengal. The Congress had appointed its Committee and should consider its Pact while the Pact of Bengal could be submitted for consideration as opinion of any other association and organisation.

Dr. Ansari in supporting Pandit Motilal Nehru's resolution emphasised that the All-India Pact contained simple abstract principles whereas the Bengal Pact contained figures worked out in concrete so that they might know exactly what results would get in various provinces. Unless a Pact was entered into there would be no real harmony and existing suspicions would not be removed.

REPLY TO DEBATE.

Pundit Motilal replying to the debate said the Bengal Pact was already, published and even if it was not circulated officially by the Congress, what was there to prevent other Congress Committees to emulate it if they wanted to. There was thus no practical advantage gained by deleting Bengal. He made it clear that if there had been any proposal urging a pact he would not have favoured it but the proposal for a pact was started in December and not a voice was heard in protest. To drop it now would mean that the Muslims of Bengal could think that because the pact gave them some rights it was dropped but the course was to take the view of the two communities and arrive at a solution acceptable to both. The majority of telegrams received by him had urged caution and this they were going to observe. At eight the President put the amendment urging the deletion of Bengal to vote and declared it lost. As votes were fairly balanced the division was challenged. The pandal was then cleared of visitors.

IN THE SUBJECTS COMMITTEE.

DISCUSSION ON NON CO-OPERATION RESOLUTION.

(Associated Press.)

COCANADA, Dec. 30.

The Congress Subjects Committee reassembled this morning and considered the further programme to be laid before the Congress. Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar again revived the question of definition of Swaraj by moving a resolution that the attainment of Swaraj was not possible without complete independence. He said the resolution, while leaving the creed unchanged, would tune up work. Mr. Mahomed Ali said independence was possible within the British Empire. A Canadian was more free than even King George. He agreed with Mr. Das that Swaraj was higher than independence. Mr. Vijiaraghavachariar pointed out the need for British protection for some time to come and said, if under Dominion status, Canada could send her own ambassador to the United States, it was complete independence. Pandit Jawaharlal said, while he was opposed to any change in the Congress creed, he wanted them to think of nothing else except independence. The resolution that, in order to make possible the attainment of Swaraj and to have an effective instrument for that purpose it was necessary to have a disciplined body of workers and that the Congress therefore welcomed the formation of an All-India Volunteer Organisation and accorded it full support.

Mrs. Naidu said there was no cause for controversy on this resolution and hoped for unanimous support. Mr. T. Prakasam considered a Volunteer Organisation essential and instanced the great difficulty he felt recently in being suddenly required to raise volunteers to meet the situation.

Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel, while agreeable to the principle of the resolution, strongly opposed the method of giving effect to it. What would be the position of such a Volunteer Corps under a central independent organisation of their own in respect of Congress provincial authorities? His view was that, in order to avoid conflict with the Congress at some future date by an independent organisation of volunteers, they should have provincial Volunteers Corps under provincial Committees and that they could then organise a central Committee for the purpose of co-ordination. If the Congress was to reorganise and finance this organisation it must avoid the possibility of conflict. Mr. Gopalakrishna also expressed doubts regarding the result of the procedure proposed.

AN AMENDMENT.

Mr. Mahomed Ali said Mrs. Naidu's resolution was not so non-contentious as she thought. Although the analogy did not quite hold good, he thought the relation between the Congress and its volunteer organisations should be those between the civil and military authorities: the latter must take orders from the former. In cases of an independent organisation like the Akalis' they could withdraw their support any time. They thought the Akalis' policy was not acceptable to them but they must control their own volunteers. Pandit Jawaharlal, President of the Volunteer Conference, assured all there was no intention of running a rival organisation and welcomed suggestions. Mr. Devidas Gandhi said the suspicion was not justified and that the very presence of Pandit Jawaharlal should have dispelled it. He thought that an organisation which was just coming into being should not be handicapped and crippled in the growth.

Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar said Congress control was essential. Mr. Manilal Kothari said the volunteers must be under the Congress and called "Congress Volunteers." and should be under provincial organisations. Maulana Mahomed Ali put forward some suggestions and eventually Mr. Santanam amended the resolution in a form which met with unanimous support. The amendment as passed entrusted the Working Committee to take all necessary steps to form, guide and train Volunteers in co-operation with the organisers of the All-India Volunteer Conference and declared that the Congress should keep control and supervision over the Volunteers Organisation, while giving it freedom of internal management and administration.

NON-CO-OPERATION RESOLUTION.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar next moved the resolution jointly agreed upon by him and Mr. Das. It ran:—

"This Congress reaffirms the non-co-operation resolutions adopted at Calcutta, Nagpur, Ahmedabad, Gaya and Delhi. Since doubts have been raised by reason the non-co-operation resolution adopted at Delhi with regard to Council-entry whether there has been any change in the policy of the Congress regarding the Triple Boycott, this Congress affirms that the principle and policy of that boycott remain unaltered. This Congress further declares that the said principle and policy form the foundation of constructive work and appeals to the nation to carry out the programme of constructive work as adopted at Bardoli and prepare for the adoption of civil disobedience. This Congress calls upon every Provincial Congress Committee to take immediate steps in this behalf with a view to the speedy attainment of our goal."

Mr. Rajagopalachariar explained that the resolution made it clear that, while they did not upset the Delhi compromise, they were not going by an inch beyond the compromise and were not making the compromise a permanent feature. Whether Delhi committeed an error or not he not argued now as it was too late. The effect of it had already taken place. It was undoubtedly true that as a result of the elections the atmosphere for constructive work had been disturbed but the elections were new over and to those who might have entertained any doubts about the policy of the Congress in respect of Councils, the resolution should put the position beyond any shadow of doubt. They could go and tell their contitutents if and whenever necessary that the Congress did not believe in Councils and that they should not expect any result from the Councils. The Triple boycott, he believed, was still alive and not dead as in the case of Schools and Courts. Even in respect of Councils, the boycott was there because they were all working to make the Congress really authoritative and representative of the people of India to become the Parliament of the country when called upon to do so. Thus, while on the one hand they did not believe in the Councils, on the other they would be boycotting them by streng-

(Continued on next page.)

(Continued from column 6.)

in that faith. The parties opposed to all conversion should keep certain points in view in order to avoid bitter feeling. For instance no provocative words should be used in reference to the founders of respective religions. He also felt that considering the speeches and writings of its founders the Sangathan movement would prove detrimental to the cause of India's advance. He hoped the Congress leaders would keep aloof from these two movements as the Congress was a joint political body. He urged Muslims to improve their community, but this must not be done with the intention of dominating the other communities. He said opinion regarding the Khilafat in its relation to the Turkish Republic must be postponed till all facts were known. In fact this would be decided by the congregation of Ulemas of Islam. He repudiated allegations that the Ulemas' Fatwah had been issued to support Mahatma Gandhi. The Congress policy, he declared, might change but the Ulema's Fatwa could not. Their opposition against Council-entry still stood and it had now been found out that many of those who were for entering Councils to wreck them merely wanted to go there to work them and to use them for their gains.

JAMIAT-UL-ULEMA.

SWARAJ AND MUSLIMS.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

(Associated Press.)

COCANADA, Dec. 30.

The fifth session of the Jamiat-ul-Ulema opened at nine last night and continued till 1-30 a.m. Maulvi Muhamed Umar Karnauli, Chairman, Reception Committee, welcomed the delegates. In supporting the motion of election of Maulvi Syed Hussain Ahmed as President, Maulvi Badaun declared that the Jamiat-ul-Ulema was the most competent body to speak on behalf of the Muslims and to lead them. He declared that when Sir Syed Ahmed started the Aligarh College the Ulemas opposed him because they believed that the college would do no good but much harm. The justification of the Ulemas' views who at the time were considered reactionaries was when the very students (Ali Brothers) who had loved that institution, took up their cudgels to break it. He declared it the religious duty of Muslims to side with other communities to win freedom.

Maulvi Syed Ahmed who was one of those who were tried at Karachi along with the Ali Brothers over the Ulemas' Fatwa delivered a lengthy presidential address in Urdu. He first dwelt on the relations between Islam and Europe and England and narrated how the European countries had whenever and wherever possible been attacking Islam, depriving the Muslim countries of their possessions, destroying their power and besides all these using their propaganda activities to prove to the world that the Muslims were uncivilised while themselves committing every uncivilised act and enslaving Muslims. Among all the European countries England, he alleged, was the worst enemy of Islam than any one else. At Sevres the allied powers had burried Islam and it was only Mustapha Kemal Pasha who had frustrated evil designs of enemies. He further declared that Turkey was left no alternative during the war except to join with the Germans and that another proof of the British insincerity was that while they held out big promises to Arabs and used them to crush Turkey they had now broken all those promises and enslaved the Arabs. The attitude of the British towards the Muslims in India was no better. He declared that Indians were employed in the army only as soldiers although officers' ranks were kept open to them. The President further attacked the Western civilisation which the Britishers had introduced in India with all its accompaniments, degrading morals by allowing gambling, cinematograph and theatrical performances, liquor consumption, etc. The first and the foremost duty of the Muslims was to stand against the Government. The second duty in importance to rid the Holy Place and the Jazirat-ul-Arab of foreign control. The third duty of the Muslims of India was to work for freedom of India, both for political and religious reasons because unless India was free her voice of protest against injustice to other Muslim countries would not be effective and the Muslims of India if they felt called upon to help their Muslim brethren outside India either in the form of money or weapons they could not do so until India was free. He believed that as England derived its power from the rule of India that power would wane the moment India was free and England would not be able to do any more mischief. It was therefore the religious duty of Muslims to win Swaraj for India. Moreover as the result of the exploitation of India a number of Muslims had become very poor and were embracing other religions which they would not have done otherwise for political considerations. Also Swaraj was as essential for Muslims as for any other community. Under the present tutelage they could neither improve their condition internally nor safeguard their interests outside or the interests of their countrymen abroad. Indeed even if no other community worked for Swaraj the Mussalmans should work for it. The Hindu-Muslim Unity was vital. Islam enjoined reliance only on God. Even if after Swaraj the Hindus deserted them they need not be afraid and should only rely on God. Moreover as Islam required every Muslim to do his utmost to overcome his enemy. The Hindu-Muslim entente which alone could enable them to do so was religiously necessary. He fully believed that though differing in faith Indians could remain united on fundamental issues. The army in India consisted of soldiers of different faiths and nationalities. When the trumpet sounded they all stood together and fought together for common purpose. But as soon as they returned from the battlefield soldiers separated and lived life according to their tastes and faiths. What was true in the case of the army would be true in the case of India. (Applause.) He emphasised that India was the Motherland of Muslims they were to live and die and they must, therefore, work for Swaraj as zealously as any other community. but the manner in which the *Shuddhi* campaign had been carried on showed that its sponsors were the worst enemies of India. Carrying on of Tabligh (conversion) was their duty, but conversion campaigns must keep in view that those to be converted really believed

(Continued in column 5.)

A Gas Cooking Stove will roast, bake or boil at the same time. It is always ready for use and is the cheapest, most reliable and cleanest method of cooking. 18519

SWARAJISTS' DEMANDS.

MAHATMAJI'S RELEASE.

GENERAL COUNCIL'S RESOLUTION.

(Associated Press.)

COCANADA, Dec. 30.

The General Council of the Swaraj Party has passed a resolution containing the demands which it intends to present to the Government. The resolution demands that steps be taken forthwith to establish full responsible Government and as preliminary to that suggests that the elected members of the central and provincial legislatures should demand from the Government immediate and unconditional release of Mahatma Gandhi and all political prisoners in India and persons detained in India or foreign countries for political reasons, immediate suspension of all oppressive laws and ordors passed under them, immediate summoning of a conference members of which shall be elected one-third each by elected members of the Assembly, Congress and Government to determine the principles of a constitution for India which is to include a declaration of rights and full control of legislatures over legislation, administration and finance and other services, decision of conference is to be submitted to the new legislature to be elected on a wider franchise than at present which will finally frame a constitution to be presented to Parliament for acceptance.

The resolution is subject to the consideration of a meeting of the elected members of legislatures to be held at Lucknow on January 3th.

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

(Asscciated Press.)

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 31.

Professor Swaminarayan and G. K. Mavlankar, new Swarajist members of the Bombay Legislative Council, held last night a public meeting to ascertain the views of the Municipal voters if they should form a separate party to contest the forthcoming municipal elections against City Congress Committee. They were hissed at and received with cries of 'sit down.' Ultimately they declared their intention not to form a separate municipal party.

THE BENGAL PACT.

Babu Lalit Mohan Das, Vice-President of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee writes:—

Since the publication of the resolution of the meeting of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee held on Tuesday, the 18th December last containing the terms of the Hindu-Muslim Pact arrived at by the Hindu and Muslim members of the Bengal Council belonging to the Swarajya party and adopted at the said meeting of the B. P. C. C. people have been asking me how these terms were acceped by the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee. I do not wish to enter into the merits of the question. I feel it my duty however to inform the public of the circumstances under which the resolution about the Pact was passed at the meeting.

To call an emergent meeting of the B. P. C. C. was found necessary for transacting certain urgent business of a non-controversial character. The Rule 25 of the B. P. C. C. which governs the holding of meetings was this:—

"For all meetings of the Provincial Congress Committee, except, emergent meetings, at least 7 days' previous notice shall be given and at such meetings 20 members shall form a quorum."

The Secretary accordingly called an emergent meeting of the B. P. C. C., to be held on Tuesday, the 18th December 1923 of which the following notice appeared in the "Forward" of the 14th December (Town Edition):—

BENGAL PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

An emergency meeting of the B. P. C. C. will be held on Tuesday the 18th December at 2 p.m.

Agenda:—

(a) To elect members to the All-India [illegible] place of Sjs. Upendra Congress Committee in pl[illegible] Majumdar, Nath Banerjee, Bhupati Nath [illegible], Amarendra Nath Chatterjee and Dai Bahadur Giri—now in jail.

(b) To elect two members to the A. I. C. C. from among Moulvis Syed Abdul Karim (Bogra), Rafiquar Rahman (24-Parganas) and Yakub Ali Chowdhury (Faridpur) who have secured the same number of votes at the ballot voting.

(c) Miscellaneous.

SUBHAS CH. BOSE,
Secretary B. P. C. C.

38-1, Sukea Street.
13-12-23.

On the 16th December three other items of business were added, which were as follows:—

3. To consider what should be done with regard to the Volunteer Conference at Cocanada.

4. To consider the draft constitution of the civic guards sent by the Secretary, All-India Congress Committee.

5. To elect three representatives of the B. P. C. C. in accordance with Resolution No. 9 para 2 of the Delhi Congress which runs as follows:—

"This Congress also resolves that the Working Committee be instructed to appoint in each province a a small committee which should request such newspapers as published any matter likely to create intercommunio dissensions that they should desist from such a course of action and if inspite of their friendly advice, no useful result is achieved, to proclaim such newspapers. This Congress further resolves that in case such newspapers do not even then alter their attitude a boycott of them by congressmen be declared as the last resort."

But in in the "Forward" of the 18th December the date on which the meeting was held the following item was added to the agenda of the meeting:—

"Consideration of Draft Resolution for Cocanada Congress."

The meeting being an emergent one for considering certain urgent matters of non-controversial character, the usual 7 days' notice was not given and the Mofussil members of the Committee did not or rather could not attend. Even some of the Calcutta members of the B. P. C. C. did not consider it necessary to attend the meeting. On that very day the terms of the Hindu-Muslim Pact which was adopted perhaps on the previous day at a meeting of the Swarajya members of the Bengal Council, were published in some papers. No body ever thought, at least, I did not think, that these terms of the Pact would be brought before that day's meeting for consideration and final decision, in the absence of the members who might have attended the meeting at any cost, had they known that these terms of the Hindu-Muslim Pact which were very important and of far-reaching consequence would come up before the meeting. The meeting began at about 2-30 p.m. After all other items as given in the agenda were disposed of some resolutions of a non-controversial character to be placed before the Congress on behalf of Bengal were adopted. It was then at about 5-30 p.m. that the question of the Pact was taken up and the terms of the Pact as adopted by Swarajya members of the Bengal Council were read and placed before the meeting for consideration. I at once objected to such an important matter being considered at an emergent meeting without giving due notice in express terms to the members of the committee; several members followed; and a resolution for postponement of the consideration of the matter was moved by Babu Khagendra Nath Das Gupta of Jalpaiguri; this was duly seconded and supported; Babus Jitendra Lal Banerjee, Suresh Ch. Majumdar, Khagendra Nath Das Gupta, myself and others spoke in favour of and some members against the motion for postponement. The motion was put to the vote and lost, 6 members only (including myself) voting for and a large majority against the motion. Then the proposal for accepting the terms of the Pact was put and carried easily by a large majority. I put these facts before the public for their enlightenment.—"The Servant."

ATTEMPT AT NATIONAL SOLIDARITY.

(Continued from previous page.)

thening the Congress. He said some might say that the very fact that Mr. Das had agreed to his resolution showed that there must be something in it acceptable to Mr. Das, while Mr. Das's party might be angry with its leader saying that because Mr. Rajagopalachariar was joint author of the resolution, the Swarajist position might have been compromised. Nothing of the kind had happened. Mr. Das had himself declared that the Swarajists did not go to the Councils as from the Congress and knew that the Congress did not go to the Councils as from the Congress and knew that the Congress did not accept his Council's policy. To those No-changers who wanted to repudiate the Delhi compromise, he said that the position was not such as called for war and he would not work for the aftermath of war. The unaltered policy of the Congress was being reaffirmed and what was required now was that after any doubts had thus been removed all should put in efforts to prosecute wholeheartedlly the constructive programme. "Let us proceed without fear in our hearts and with the courage of conviction" (applause).

PRESIDENT'S EXPLANATION.

Maulana Mahomed Ali said, although, as President, he should speak little and regulate the speaking of others, the more he felt it necessary that he should explain the position as he was the author of the Delhi resolution. At Gaya they had passed a resolution declaring that Council-entry was incompatible with non-co-operation. As there was difference of opinion in the interpretation put on non-co-operation and as it led to bitterness which prevented constructive work, the Delhi Congress avoided a fresh decision on the question of interpretation and left the Gaya resolution unchanged while it permitted those who believed in Council-entry as compatible with Non-co-operation to go to the Councils on their own responsibility. He said when the Councils were boycotted by the resolutions at Calcutta and Nagpur, the intention of those who sought entry was to work the reforms and the Congress repudiated the idea of small reforms which really retarded the Big Reform, "Swaraj" The Swarajists had, however, declared that they were not going to the Councils for the purpose of getting a small concession but for quite a different purpose, namely of wrecking the Councils and the Reforms. The Swarajists had also declared the fullest faith in Non-Co-operation and the Bardoli programme. The position was thus quite different and the Delhi compromise was the best solution in the circumstances. The interpretation put upon the Congress by the Congress majority at Gaya remained the interpretation of the Congress majority who also affirmed that many Congressmen interpreted it differently. Maulana Mahomed Ali hoped that Mr. Das and Mr. Shyam Sunder Chakravarti would reunite and laughingly added that he might have even to violently co-operate to bring them together. He, therefore appealed Mr. Chakravarthy not to oppose Mr. Rajagopalachariar's resolution and withdraw his amendment. Mr. Mr. Chakravarty explained that he was never for war and on the contrary was told by his friends that he had a very soft heart. He did not want war and on the persistent request by his friends Mr. Abdul Kalam Azad and Mr. Shaukat Ali he had agreed to move his amendment provided they could convince his colleagues that opposition should be withdrawn. The Congress Committee then postponed consideration of this matter and further considered minor changes in the constitution.

IN THE OPEN CONGRESS.

FATE OF THE BENGAL PACT.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

COCANADA, Dec. 30.

After Mr. Yakub Hasan came Dr. Ansari with a highly reasoned speech. He urged for the retention of the Bengal Pact. Pandit Motilal Nehru replied briefly to the criticisms of several speakers and explained there was no harm in including the Bengal Pact also in the resolution. He exhorted the audience to support the resolution. The president, after getting the resolution explained in several languages first, put the Amendment to vote and on a show of hands declared it lost. As the debate approached its close after about three hours and a half great excitement was noticeable among the audience and when the result was declared excitement became even greater. A division was asked for, but it was not an easy process. The house was divided finally and a large number of delegates; about 600; remained neutral; the delegates voting for and against were counted out and the result was 678 voted for and 458 against the amendment. Therefore, the amendment was declared carried and this announcement was greeted with cries of "Mahatma Gandhi Ki Jai." The division showed that it was not a communal division at all as Hindus as well as the Mahomedans voted together in a fairly equal proportion on both sides and even among those who remained neutral there was a good proportion of representatives of both the communities. The general feeling among thoughtful people was that the success of the amendment was not due to any mutual communal antipathy but to the suspicion which weighed on the minds of many people that Deshbandhu Das was committing the country to some unknown and even dangerous bargain which is bound to result in much mischief. It seemed to me as I carefully listened to the *pros* and *cons* advanced by several speakers that the temper of the large majority was against Deshbandhu Das and anything emanating from the Bengal Swaraj Party. There was also another objection constitutionally sound that it was desirable that a Pact drawn up by howsoever eminent a person should come up through a proper channel in the first instance after full deliberation by a particular Provincial Congress Committee. In this case it seems however that though a copy of the Pact was formally sent through the Bengal P. C. C. it was not brought up before the Committee for previous consideration. Another point in this connection which militated against the Bengal Pact is a feeling among the representatives of several provinces that it was wrong on the part of Deshbandhu Das to have published the Pact notwithstanding there was already a Committee appointed by the Congress to consider the whole question. It may be as Deshbandhu Das explained to-day that he did not ever think it would be misconstrued and that it was merely as a suggestion intended for the consideration of the Congress sub-Committee. It does not seem that there was any hostility to the principle of good understanding. A number of Muslims, however, seemed to imagine that by the mere passing of the original resolution they would be at once getting all concessions contemplated by the Das Draft though no speaker left any chance for such misconception. The fact must be borne in mind however that considerable heat has been engendered and instead of helping to clear the atmosphere of distrust and suspicion the evil has been aggravated and it takes all the tact and courage of leaders to get rid of the new impression which has been created. It is a difficult task especially when men's minds have been clouded and people are not disposed to listen to the voice of reason so easily as they might have done otherwise. It is a pity that Maulana Mahomed Ali's wise observation that instead of drawing up paper pacts and agreements it would be far better to concentrate on constructive work was rendered nugatory as the hands of the Congress had previously been forced already.

THE DAS-RAJGOPALACHAR DRAFT.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

COCANADA, December 29.

The Subjects Committee met this morning when there was a good attendance of members. The visitors' block, which is very commodious, was overcrowded with visitors who evinced interest in the day's proceedings. A resolution about regulating and controlling the All-India Congress Volunteer organization was adopted after great deliberation and next came up the resolution known as the Das Rajagopalachar Draft regarding non-co-operation. Mr. Rajagopalachar moved the resolution and explained in clear lucid language various implications of the resolution. Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel in the unavoidable absence of Deshbandhu Das at the Students' Conference seconded the proposition. The president offered a few remarks and by his unmatched wit and sense of humour was able not only to disram opposition but also to arouse great enthusiasm among the audience. As Babu Shyam Sunder Chakravarti who had given notice of an amendment wanted time for consultation with his friends the consideration of the question has been adjourned. The Committee is still sitting.

CHANGE IN CONGRESS CREED.

RESOLUTION DEFEATED.

(Asscciated Press.)

COCANADA, Dec. 30.

The Congress met at three this afternoon and spent a major part of its sitting in the discussion of a resolution for defining Swaraj as complete independence. On the motion of the President the Congress resolved condoling the death of Sir Narayen Chandavarkar, an ex-President of the Congress whom Maulana Mahomed Ali described as a great social reformer with catholicity of views on religion.

Pundit Jawaharlal moved a resolution regarding the All-India Volunteers Organisation being reorganised by the Congress under its control and supervision, excepting its internal management. He said the lack of such an organisation was the despair of the Congressmen during the last three years. The resolution was passed exactly in the form passed by the Subjects Committee.

THE INDEPENDENCE.

Then came the question of the change of creed. The resolution was moved by Mr. Ramprasad Misra of the United Provinces and seconded by Maulana Azad Sobhani. Among others who supported the change were Mr. Gauri Shanker Misra. The same arguments which have been used year after year and day before yesterday in the Subjects Committee were repeated. One speaker remarked that although Mr. Das and other leaders had declared the ideal of Swaraj was higher than that of independence the term Swaraj had been lowered by the use by the King in his message through the Duke of Connaught. Swaraj must, therefore, be defined. Those who opposed the change were Mr. Gopala Krishnaya, Maulana Shaukat Ali and Mrs. Naidu. Maulana Shaukat Ali taunted the Congress Subjects Committee for having spent hours and days while the Khilafat Subjects Committee over which he presided passed fifteen resolutions in an hour and a half including one relating to the Jaizarat-ul-Arab. He said without exaggeration that the Hindus distrusted the Mussalmans and the Mussalmans were suspicious of the Hindus. He opposed all change of creed now. If they worked and fulfilled their programme he would be the first to unfurl the banner of independence. Before putting the resolution to vote Mr. Mahomed Ali warned the delegates that before they voted either way they must remember that they were far more backward than Ahmedabad when Mahatma Gandhi opposed the change. "It appears to me that less we work for liberty the louder we cry for liberty. I say work for one year and if you can produce solid work within one year I will be with you to walk out of the British Empire if the Government does not yield. My position is Swaraj within the British Empire if possible and outside if necessary. I am not afraid of going out of the Empire nor am I ashamed at present of remaining within it. I do not want to prejudice your judgment but I felt I must explain my views." The resolution was put to vote and lost by an overwhelming majority.

The Congress meets to-morrow (Monday) afternoon and the Subjects Committee meets to-morrow morning. Probably to-morrow will be the last day of this year's session of the Congress.

KHILAFAT CONFERENCE.

(Associated Press.)

COCANADA, Dec. 30.

While the Congress rejected yesterday's proposal to refer the Bengal Pact to its sub-committee the Khilafat Conference Subjects Committee has appointed its sub-committee to which both the Indian National Committee has also declared acceptance of principles underlying the pacts in respect of proportionate representation according to population, protection of minorities and conciliation of interests of various communities. Another resolution passed gives the last warning to the Government that the Muhamedans of India would have no peace till Jazirat-ul-Arab was free from foreign control and that they were ready to use all their resources towards that end. It is added that Khalifa will, of course, have control over the Jazirat-ul-Arab according to the Koranic injunction. The Committee repeats that the attainment of Swaraj is the religious obligation of all Muslims.

RESOLUTIONS

(Asscciated Press.)

COCANADA, Dec. 31.

The Khilafat Conference passed last night, four resolutions. One of these declared that the attainment of Swaraj was a religious duty of the Mahomedans of India. The speakers supporting it declared that the only way to safe-guard Muslim countries was to make India free, thereby deprive Britain of India's resources, which had been and are being used to enslave other countries. The Conference also resolved to put all might in the struggle to get Jazirat-ul-Arab free and under the Khalif's control.

Maulana Mahomed Ali declared that the Lausanne Treaty had solved the question of Turkish Independence but not of the Khilafat. Their Khilafat organisations were therefore more essential to-day than ever. The conference thereupon adopted a resolution moved by him to reorganise Khilafat Committees, to raise funds, to maintain Khilafat workers on living wage to carry on the struggle and to organise Khilafat volunteers, which would coopt with the Congress volunteers.

Maulana Azad's resolution pledging to work for Hindu-Muslim unity was also passed.

REFORMS IN HYDERABAD.

MEETING IN CONGRESS CAMP.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

COCANADA, Dec. 31.

A public meeting of the subjects of the Nizam was held here this afternoon in the All-Indian Volunteer Conference pandal. Mr. Aney of Berar, who claimed for himself to be a subject of His Exalted Highness' presided. About five hundred Hyderabadees attended, besides a large number of visitors. The following resolutions were passed:—

(1) That this public meeting of the subjects of His Exalted Highness now present at Cocanada most respectfully places on record its continued and devoted loyalty and fidelity to His Exalted Highness (2) That this meeting most respectfully invites the attention of His Exalted Highness to the Firman graciously issued in 1920 promising responsible government and expansion of the legislative council increasing the elected element therein, other liberal and far-reaching reforms and new councils be formed by the next birthday of His Exalted Highness, thus setting an example to other Indian states. (3) That in the interest of good government and for the protection of His Exalted Hghiness' loyal subjects this meeting respectfully prays that the existing restrictions on political meetings and the press be removed, as they are injurious to the formation of a healthy public opinion, which is a potent weapon for controlling some of the practices recently condemned by His Exalted Highness the Nizam and which is eminently necessary for effective participation by the subjects in the reforms graciously promised. (4) That the President of this meeting is authorised to submit the above resolutions to His Exalted Highness.

ARTS AND CRAFTS.

STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD EXHIBITION.

The Arts and Crafts Exhibition arranged by the Bombay Students' Brotherhood was opened about three weeks ago. It will still continue for a week. Those who have not yet taken advantage of the opportunity the Exhibition gives must lose no time in postponing their visit. The opportunity is indeed rare. It is not often that Bombay gets together such a delightful and instructive show. It is of an entirely different character and aim than the usual shows. It is "an attempt to direct the newly awakened interest and enthusiasm for arts and crafts, and the consequent activities and needs, along definite channels of progress." The Brotherhood "proposes to afford a freer scope to the activities which would, by recognising the artistic needs of the community as an educational necessity, convert them into a national asset." This is not a small or insignificant undertaking. It, therefore, necessarily appeals to "the dealer in antique, the museum authorities, the educational and social institutions the furniture dealers, the book-binders, the jewellers, the printers, the dealers in artistic textiles and millinery, the craftsmen who create the home-crafts and those who possess artistic articles of a distinctly high order as in the private collection; in fact all those who have a direct and even indirect responsibility for safeguarding the quality of artistic workmanship are expected to and can claim help." The character and aims of the Exhibition need to be fully understood if the true significance of the enterprise by the Brotherhood is to be properly appreciated. It is probably for the first time that the classes responsible for the arts and crafts are made conscious of the true importance of their artistic qualities. It is at any rate a definite demand for those qualities. It is also a call for service. The antique dealers who regarded their wares purely from the commercial viewpoint, the museum authorities who are still busy compiling learned disquisitions out of reach for the lay public, the public institutions that have neglected the importance of arts and crafts and the men and women of means who regarded their private collection as a matter purely personal and proprietory all are persuaded to realise that they can serve the community and that they are not altogether irresponsible to it. That that has been, in fact, the result of the Exhibition could be observed from the comments of the visitors who expressed their desire to lend their own articles even after the Exhibition was formally opened. They realised that their private, commercial or official interests could serve public needs. It is true that it will take some time before the true objects of the Exhibition will be definitely achieved. But there can be no doubt that it has made a very promising beginning. The exhibits are arranged more or less from the educative point of view rather than the industrial point of view. They are, therefore, arranged in a different manner from the usual industrial undertakings. The modern section on the ground floor contains oil, watercolour and paintings on glass and drawings by some of the best known artists. There is a fairly representative collection of landscapes. Sculpture is not neglected and the carving in ivory, sandalwood and stone together with inlaid work from various provinces of the country give the visitor a good glimpse of the crafts that still retain the potentialities of a new and vigorous craft revival. The silverware the embroidery, contrasted with those on the upper floor where the old crafts are displayed, suggest the comparatively little that requires to be done for a genuine renaissance of the crafts. The pattern of hand-woven textile, of hundred and one varieties of design, colour and texture framed along the pillars are an educational equipment that any educational institution would be glad to acquire. The old Rajaput and Mugal paintings as well those from the Indo-Persian schools have their own charm for the visitor. The Jain Shrine on the centre naturally focusses the attention of the passer-by. It is another object that can well be possessed by a public institution. The cotton-prints, the brass and the pottery manuscripts illuminated in the well-known manner, are articles one would not willingly allow to pass out of sight, much less out of the country. This is not an altogether unfounded fear. The systematic manner in which the art treasures from the country are drained annually by outsiders is a known fact to the newest dealer in antique. That must at all costs be stopped. The visitor who goes to the Exhibition is confronted with two questions: How he can encourage the present and save the past. If he cannot afford to buy the articles he would desire he can, after his visit add at least his influence to that of those who are working for a new revival. No educated man can remain negligent of the artistic future of his country. He must visit the Exhibits immediately.

GALES IN BLACK SEA.

A CARGO VESSEL FOUNDERED.

LONDON, Dec. 30.

Constantinople.—Violent gales greatly damaged the shipping in the Turkish waters particularly the Black Sea where a big American cargo vessel "Canejos" with the cargo of manganese ore from Batum foundered with all hands aboard. A wireless message picked up by the British steamer "Molesey" said: "Canejos sinking fast. Hold number one full water, now awash. Have received no response to calls."—Reuter.

MATUNGA LOCK-OUT.

END OF A LONG TRAVAIL.

GOVERNOR'S EFFORTS.

The lock-out of the Matunga Workshops comes to an end to-morrow the 2nd of January 1924. The season of Christmas as anticipated seems to have brought its goodwill and peace to the men of the Matunga Workshops nearly 5,500 in number, who were forced to stay at home against their will so long. Although H. E. the Governor did not intervene directly, it is an open secret that the sudden change in the situation has been brought about by H. E. the Governor's sympathetic attitude towards the men, who in these times of festival-joy had been thrown into the dire distress of unemployment. The Agent of the G. I. P. Railway, though he has announced his intention to throw open the workshops from to-morrow, in his letter to Mr. Ginwala, the President of the Workmen's Union, has not recognized the Union and its officers, and has assumed the same attitude as the Tramway Company did towards the Tramway Workmen's Union not very long ago.

Writing to Mr. Ginwala in his letter dated the 29th December 1923 the Agent of the G. I. P. Railway says:

"I have to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 27th December in which you ask me for an interview.

I should be glad if it were possible to treat this incident as you do—as an isolated case in which the workmen at Matunga have seen fit to strike for no adequate reason. Unfortunately, there is a record extending over 3½ years of lightning strikes with violence and a disinclination to give to the railway work for which it is paying.

I am not aware of your authority for your statement as to my intention in the matter of this strike, but it is not, apparently, authoritative. All I have to say at the moment is that I cannot see that any good purpose would be served by discussing the matter with you. Whenever the time comes for me to give an interview to representative men from the Matunga Workshops it will be with the men themselves that I shall have to deal and not with any one outside the ranks of the employees of the railway company.

Meantime I have decided to reopen the workshops on the 2nd of January and the men will then have an opportunity of showing whether they intend to implement the obligation which they most certainly owe to the railway company in exchange for the pay they receive."

A mass meeting of the workmen was held on Monday morning at the Workmen's Institute to consider the present situation, when to their joy it was announced that the workshops would be opened from the 2nd January. Mr. Jhabwalla, the Secretary of the Railway Workmen's Union exhorted the men to take a vow of non-violence which they did and passed the following resolutions:—

"That this meeting of the Matunga Workshops men conveys its thanks to H. E. the Governor for the help he gave the men in bringing about a speedy end of the lock-out.

This meeting also thanks the Agent of the Company for speedily opening the workshops to allay the grievances of the men.

This meeting also thanks Mr. Findlay Shirras, the Labour Officer of the Government of Bombay, Mr. A. M. Bell, the Superintendent, Carriage and Wagon Department, and all other officers for assisting in the early termination of the lock-out.

This meeting puts on record its deep sense of pleasure at the disciplinary and peaceful way in which the men all along behaved while out of work for a period of over a fortnight and especially during the procession that walked up a distance of nearly six miles."

On the advice of Mr. Jhabwalla the men unanimously agreed to sign a vow to the effect that in future they would never create any kind of trouble nor lay down tools except when the Union called upon them to do so after all the constitutional measures of representing their grievances were exhausted.

NEW YEAR GREETINGS TO BOY SCOUTS.

SIR LESLIE WILSON'S MESSAGE.

On my arrival in India I was invited by His Excellency the Viceroy to become Chief Scout of the Bombay Presidency, an invitation which I accepted with the greatest pleasure.

I am glad indeed to have taken up this appointment at this particular moment, for it affords me an opportunity of sending my greetings and my best wishes on this day, the first day of the New Year, to all Scouts in the Bombay Presidency, and I sincerely hope that all good fortune will attend them in 1924.

It has been my good fortune to be associated in many ways with the Boy Scout movement, and I sincerely appreciate the compliment of having been invited to become the Chief Scout of Bombay. I have already been informed by Sir George Lloyd of the strength of the movement in the Presidency, and of the great Rally which took place in Poona last November. It is with confidence that I look forward to the growth of the Scout movement in the Presidency during the coming years, and I feel sure that all Scouts realise that they are members of this great movement in order to render public service to the Community.

I am certain that it is not necessary for me to appeal to the Scouts, not only to continue the work which they have done in the past and to make themselves more efficient in all branches of Scout work, but to gain as many recruits as possible of the right stamp, realising as they do that the Scout movement is, in fact a world-wide Freemasonry of the youth of all nations.

I look forward to the time, which I hope will not be far distant, when I shall have the opportunity of personally making the acquaintance of the Boy Scouts of the Presidency, and I can assure them that I will do everything that lies in my power to carry out the duties of the high position to which I have been appointed.

LESLIE WILSON.

PASSING TOPICS.

AGA KHAN AND TURKEY.

STATUS OF KHALIFA.

FALSE ELECTION PROPHECIES.

(BY ARTHUR FIELD.)

LONDON, Dec. 13.

It does not require great anxiety or great imagination to perceive the beginnings of a movement, in England, antagonistic to the Turkish Government. First I may refer to the manifesto of the Liberal party in the General Parliamentary Election, and to Mr. Churchill's declaration, both to the effect that we had lost the safeguards for our merchants in Turkey by the terms of the Lausanne Treaty. This mendacious propaganda went so far as to declare that our Turkish trade was now non-existent. Then, we must consider the thunderbolt of Sir Charles Harrington's blunt declaration that the Turks are "unfit to govern." The "Daily Telegraph's" alleged "Diplomatic" Correspondent then refers to Turkey's seeking loans in Paris and London as "a hopeless mission"; and charges the Turkish postal authorities with stealing remittances to Turkish banks. On 5th December, appeared an article in "The Financier," headed "Turkey's Default." It is cleverly written, but luckily exhibits prejudice and suggests a motive. It is an insidious and misleading propaganda.

The British Press boldly headlines the opposition of one man in America, an ex-Ambassador, to the American ratification of the Turco-American Treaty, as "contrary to American interests and to those of humanity and Christendom." To record a national opposition is mere news, but to headline a vituperative propagandist's personal opinions is to endorse them.

THE AGA KHAN'S LETTER TO THE TURKS.

Into the excited political temper created by this revived hostility to the Turks, dropped the message of the Aga Khan. It is possible that the writer thought he was furthering the unity of Islam, as Mr. Ameer Ali did when he added his signature. There are reasons, however, why we regard the Aga Khan as singularly unfitted for the task of instructing the Turkish Republic in its duty to the Khalifa. To start with his position in the Muslim world, rendered possible by the inherent tolerance of Islam, is regarded in Turkey as singularly inconsistent with orthodox views. The next thing is, that on the material plane he is regarded as more of a British Imperialist than a Khilafatist. Thirdly, his recent suggestion to Indian supporters of the Khilafat movement that the time had arrived, with the advent of the Turkish peace, to abandon the Khilafat movement, has deprived him of influence in Turkey,—despite his expressed espousal of Turkish interests.

Nevertheless, it cannot be ignored that this unhappy *pronunciamento* will, in conjunction with the explosion which it has aroused in Angora, help to further split the Muslim united front. In Turkey, it arrived in singularly unfortunate circumstances. In October and November the Unionist Party, which is by no means entirely assassinated, had been (we think quite legitimately and honestly) criticising the Ministerialist of the Khilafat status, and severe friction had been caused. For a "foreign" ultimatum to arrive on top of this domestic crisis, was certain to create trouble. Then, by some undiplomatic procedure, sufficient time was not allowed for the document to reach Ismet Pasha, before its purport was communicated to the Turkish Press and was published in the organs of the Opposition. Opposition to a republican resolution is perilously near to counter-revolutionary propaganda; and this letter has been enlarged into a menace such as its writers (or signatories) doubtless never contemplated. The "Independence Tribunal" (as the anti-counter-revolutionary court of enquiry is called), that has suppressed some journals and examined the editors, is an evidence of alarm and tension existing independently of, and exterior to, the arrival of the Khalifate Letter.

REASSURING NEWS.

"Vatan," the leading Constantinople daily rejects the idea that the Government's object is terrorism; but it also very properly advises the Government so to conduct their actions that the world shall see they have no other purpose than to defend the young Republic. Mr. Ameer Ali is very much offended by what he describes as "the impudent accusations of intrigue levelled against his Highness the Aga Khan,—started, as I gather, by the Press at Angora." Before mole hills grow into mountains, it will be as well to place on record the full extent of the accusations and the impudence. Here is an impartial, and eminently respectable and moderate, organ of Constantinople (and not of Angora) saying that "British intrigues during the Armistice left a deep impression in the minds of our leaders." And "Vatan" specifically refers to the Letter in the following terms, not applying the word intrigues to that Letter or its signatories: "In view of the fact that the Aga Khan and Ameer Ali have close relations with the British Government, their intervention in our internal affairs awakens suspicion and irritation."

THE PROPOSALS.

The actual proposals of the Letter seem to the signatories extremely moderate, no doubt. They even wind up by asking that the dignity and ascendancy of the Khalifa shall not be less than that of the Pope. It is not clear whether the signatories mean the attributes the Pope now possesses, or those he claims. If the former, the matter is still capable of full accommodation. If the latter, it brings the matter back to an attempted reversal of the Sovereignty of Parliament and of the establishment of the Republic. The remainder of the Letter, as reported in outline, leaves no doubt of the desire to reverse the policy of Turkey. It opposes the exclusion of the Khalifa from the Turkish political structure. It even deprecates "any restriction" of the authority of the Khalifa. The writer must have known that such a declaration would be regarded as an assault on the very essence of a sovereign State and of a Republic. Surely one or other of the signatories ought to have insisted on such an expression of views and wishes reaching the Government without publication.

WHAT THE REPUBLIC COULD DO.

While firmly convinced that the Republic cannot exist and recant the principle of the separation of Khilafat from the Government of Turkey. I still think that much remains to be done before Turkey completes its obvious duty to the world authority which sits in the shadow of its institutions. It is, in our opinion, good and beneficial to have "taken the Khalifa out of Turkish politics." He has now the opportunity to develop a power and authority, purer and wider than any political privileges could bring to him. Nevertheless, it is in my opinion the duty of Turkey to take the initiative in organising that power and authority, in consultation with the Islamic world. Indeed, no friend of independent Turkey would resent her action if she restricted her consultation to the Islamic communities which are free from all suspicion of foreign connections and non-Muslim relations.

POLITICAL POWER AND THE KHALIFA.

Others want something more than is suggested in the Aga Khan's Letter. They say that, as the Muslim world during and after the Great War declared that the Khilafat is in the House of Osman, and that no person—Muslim or otherwise—has the right to interfere with it, so now the Turks should not interfere with it. When one asks how the Turks have interfered with Khilafat, they reply that they have destroyed its temporal power. If one retorts by saying that the political power of an Emperor is not the only temporal power a Khalifa can be looked with, they reply that it is just that sort of temporal power which he ought to possess. You may point out that the early Khalifas were not Emperors; they will reply that a Turkish republic will lower Turkey in the eyes of Muslims and non-Muslims. As to its effect on Muslims, I can only hope, as a non-Muslim, that the prophecy is incorrect. As to the non-Muslims, I can speak with knowledge, that a Republic has just as much prestige (meaning "illusion", by the may),—and, what is more, just as influential and redoubtable a character, as kingdoms or empires. Indeed, empires are going out of fashion, and monarchies are none too good an investment.

The idea that Turkey must never become a Republic, because the Khilafat is inconvenienced by the change, or because a Republic is considered less potent a world-force than a monarchy, would be sure to fail in a contest of logic. But there is something more than dialectics or didactics at stake. The anxieties and heart-searchings of a great religious fraternity must command the respect of any thinker. And even more than respect can be expected of those friends of Turkey and of Islam who, in the hour of peril and darkness, came forward and espoused the cause of both.

A CONFUSION OF IDEAS.

We seek a means of reconciling two currents of thought, the political revolution in Turkey and the rehabilitation of the Khilafat. We extend every sympathy to the sensitive alarm of Muslims; yet in the end we are forced to say that there exists an unfortunate and obstinate misinterpretation of "temporal power." Many of the non-Muslim friends of Islam know what is essential, in the way of temporal resources, to the sustenance and exercise of the Khilafat. They are prepared to risk a great deal by urging on the Turkish Government an early—and if possible an immediate—consideration of the organisation of these temporal forces. On the other hand they regard as impossible the proposal to revive a Sultanate of Turkey, and they do not think it is an essential of the Khilafat.

MONARCHY AND INDEPENDENCE.

One argument advanced by the anti-Republicans is that the early Khalifas were "independent", and that such independence is an essential of the Khilafat. They say that this was quite compatible with their consulting the people, without whose approval they did not act. From this it is argued that a kingly power should be attached to the Khalifa, but that he should act in accord with the State.

In their anxiety to provide an example in support, they even quote "the king of England"! In the constitution of the United Kingdom all power and authority is legally regarded as derived from the King; but it is so combined with the proviso "in consultation with" or "with the advice of" elective and popular constitutions, that he has no arbitrary power.

This strange comparison is made for the purpose of suggesting a Sultanate which should be the source of all power, though really possessing only a shadow of power. Outside of the question of the practicality of any such proposal, now that a Republic is a *fait accompli*, we are bound to ask: Would such a monarch be really "independent"? would he not be a mere symbol, arousing no sense of prestige in the outer world?

THE REPUBLIC WILL REMAIN.

All must regret the cool reception of the republican change by certain sections of the Muslim world. One cannot, however, consider that they have given "a fair show" to the Turkish Republic. It is certainly noteworthy that any Sultan-Khalifa in the past was regarded as *ipso facto* good enough to pray for and to be served, whether he was an autocrat, a constitutional monarch, or a protege of foreign and non-Muslim powers. The Sultanate of Turkey has at times fallen to very low and even inhuman principles of Government, and yet it has (we are to suppose) adorned, amplified and exalted the Khilafat to which it was attached. Surely the time has come to provide, from the resources of Islam, and not from the occupancy of a local throne the internal power and prestige of the Ottoman Khilafat. The great fact that imperiously dictates such a resolution, is the certainty that the Turkish Republic has come to stay. It is an idle dream to imagine that Turkey is merely enduring an after-effect of war, and that it will be cured of republicanism when it emerges from the sick chamber.

ELECTION PREDICTIONS.

I took care not to predict the results of the Parliamentary general election, which enables me to declare (like all the rest of the silent prophets) that the results are exactly what I anticipated. Directly one begins to voice one's predictions, disappointment creeps in. *The Morning Post*, the organ of the vituperative brand of Toryism, stopped its foaming—at—the mouth fits to predict the following change of Labour representation:—

Last Parliament.	Next Parliament.
143	171

Instead of 171, Labour has 192, of whom 5 are direct representatives of co-operation. Direct representatives of communism there are none, all the communists having been defeated, but not always "disastrously thrashed." I give some figures:

Constituency.	Name.	Votes.	Minority.
Battersea	Saklatwala	12,341	186
Bethnal Green	Vaughan	5,251	484
Gloucester	Phillips Price	8,127	503
Glasgow	Ferguson	10,021	1,004
Motherwell	Newbold	8,712	1,081

These five may be classed as front-rankers, but the remaining defeat were rather more smashing.

	Name.	Votes.	Minority.
(Ashton)	Ellen Wilkinson	6.208	1,605
(Manchester)	Paul	5,366	5,535
(Greenock)	Geddes	10,335	6,002
(Dundee)	Gallacher	10,380	12,965

Nevertheless we must remember that the contests in all these constituencies, with the exception of Battersea and Greenock, were of the triangular or "split vote" character. The noticeable feature of the communist effort is the large average vote, of over 8,500. This proves that communism is no longer the hole-and-corner philosophy of "Ten tailors of Tooley Street."

Talking about predictions, I hope the readers of the "Chronicle" have noticed the accuracy with which Mr. B. G. Horniman has predicted the political events of the past year in his weekly letters. He might reasonably anticipate a "Daily Mail" prize, as he has got very near to the correct election figures.

A REGRETTABLE RESULT.

Outside of the obvious and British implications of the well-deserved Ministerialist disaster, there is one result, which makes but a ripple in England, but is a sort of disaster from the Indian popular viewpoint. It is the defeat of Mr. Shapurji Saklatwala, which (like that of Mr. Newbold) means the defeat of a member of Parliament. He is replaced by a Liberal, who is of no value whatever to the Indian cause. In spite of the most acute political differences all over the kingdom, or at the least pretended differences of a precisely defined character. Liberals and Conservatives officially united openly and flagrantly to defeat and exclude the one and only Indian member of Parliament. Some good people may say, it was "a union against communism". Mr. Saklatwala is by philosophy a communist, but he ran as the absolutely unanimous selection of the entire labour community. If the union was against any political opinion it was against Labour—against the working class. Yet it is not a "thumping defeat", in fact any early election will easily clear away the minority of 186. The following analysis is of some interest.

	1922	1923
Saklatwala	11.311	12.341
Total Liberal vote	11.046	12.527
Majority	265	Minority 186

which signifies a change-over of 451 in a constituency of 40,000 electors.

EAST AFRICA LETTER.

IMMIGRATION ORDINANCE.

NEXT CONGRESS SESSION.

(From our Correspondent.)

MOMBASA, Dec. 20.

The enthusiasm and activity caused by the information of the coming of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu as President-elect of the fourth session of the East Africa Indian National Congress and Messrs. Benarasidas and George Joseph as the delegates from the Indian National Congress, met with a sudden check when it was afterwards announced that Mrs. Sarojini Naidu's presence was a great necessity at the Cocanada session of the Congress and she cannot be spared for the session of the Congress here. It was the opinion of Messrs. Patel, Maulanas Shaukat Ali and Mahomed Ali that it was advisable to postpone the session of the Congress here till leaders from India can come. The Executive Committee of the Congress had decided to postpone the Congress, but the matter was referred to Mombasa for final decision as it was at Mombasa that the session was to be held.

There was a great divergency of views in Mombasa as regards the postponement of the Congress again. A public meeting was called to decide this matter where a heated discussion took place. Mr. D. B. Desai who was against the postponement spoke on the subject very forcefully. His objection was that, as the Government is making every effort to speedily put into force the suggestions of the White Paper or the Command Paper as it is named by the Governor, we must hold the session before the Council passes the new Constitution and Immigration Ordinance and give our definite decision as regards the policy through our only representative body, "The Congress", and then to work on chalked-out lines vigorously and whole-heartedly for the removal of the stigma and dishonour placed by the Imperial Government on the heads of Indians. He also showed the reasons why it was probable, that on account of the very critical position now prevailing in India it may again become impossible for any leader to come to this country. He thought it was high time that we should come to a decision and the sooner the better. Mr. R. G. J. Patel spoke very feelingly and strongly on this matter in favour of Mr. D. B. Desai and had to say some bitter truths.

Those who were in favour of the postponement advanced the views that in order to have the Congress attended by the large majority of the people it was necessary to postpone the session of the Congress. Many showed suddenly their desire to become the members of the Reception Committee because Mrs. Sarojini Naidu was to come here as President. If the session was to be held without waiting for the President from India then the session would be a failure inasmuch as the necessary degree of enthusiasm would not be reached. Many people took part in the discussion. Mr. D. B. Desai then applied for closure and his resolution in favour of non-postponement of the Congress being put to vote was thrown out by an overwhelming majority—in fact out of about 75 to 100 men only eight voted in his favour. Thus the Congress was postponed till the end of January.

Two or three days later, however, news came from India that after the session of the Cocanada Congress is over, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu accompanied by Messrs. Benarasidas, George Joseph and one Khilafatist will leave Bombay by the boat sailing from Bombay on or about the 10th of January, 1924. The date of the Congress is therefore fixed for 19th of January and preparations for a pandal and seats on a grand scale are being hurried through. Many people and particularly ladies, it is believed, will come to attend the session from all over the Kenya, Uganda, Zanzibar and Tanganyika Territory.

The Immigration Ordinance as published by the Government has become the pet of the Europeans of the Convention of Association. In the Associated Chamber of Commerce meeting which was held at Nairobi on the 13th instant even the very, very mild resolution against certain provisions of the Bill which was proposed by Mr. J. B. Pandya—representative of Indian Mercantile community from Mombasa and the Mombasa Chamber of Commerce and Agriculture.—was thrown out chiefly on account of the stiff opposition given to it by the members of the Convention. No opposition is coming forth from any European Body because they know that the Bill will never be used against them. It is mainly against Indians that the Bill will be very energetically used and hence they are crying against it with all their might.

As a further proof of the Government's intention to put into practice as early as possible the suggestions of the White Paper it has published the new Constitution effecting the necessary changes in accordance with the White Paper in the Government Gazette. This will be passed at the end of this month and then the Council will be dissolved for the election of the representatives according to the new Constitution. In this, forseeing the Indian refusal to have anything whatsoever to do with the White Paper, it has been provided that in case Indians do not send their members four Indians shall be nominated as before.

Taking all this into consideration and also the mentality of the Government and white settlers on the question of Indian policy in Kenya, the session of the Congress will be a momentous one.

The Sub-Committee of the Indian Bar Committee will sit in Rangoon from 4th to 7th January.

A Shillong message of December 29th says Hon. Rai Bahadur Promoth Chandra Dutta has been reappointed Minister, and to administer all "transferred" subjects until further orders.—A. P.

AFFAIRS OF THE EAST.

ROADS ON THE INDIAN FRONTIER.

We should soon be able to judge of the effectiveness of the policy of improving communications in Waziristan and elsewhere on the frontier as a sedative for native turbulence. According to the latest reports that have reached this country, the last portion of the new circular road is now nearing completion. Razmak, near the Afghan border, is expected to be chosen as a station for regular troops to stiffen the local lines. A good deal turns on the success of the new policy of improved communications, and the authorities hope to justify the heavy expenditure thereon by savings on the sums constantly spent in recent years upon punitive expeditions. I hope that they will succeed.—"Truth".

U. S. CHURCHES AND TREATY OF LAUSANNE.

One of the topics of discussion in the new session of the United States Congress will be the Treaty of Lausanne. A strong protest is to be made against the Treaty, we understand, by the organised churches of America, who regard it as a betrayal of the Christians in the Near East. American churchmen, of course, are entitled to think and say what they like about this matter. But we should attach more importance to their views if we could be sure that they themselves had done anything much beyond talking to save the Christians of the Near East. Two or three years ago, if we are not mistaken, a number of American divines were angry with us because we would not rescue the Armenians from the Turks. But we never heard, either then or since, that they had exhausted every effort to get the United States to accept a mandate for Armenia. And we should be interested to know now how many of the present protesters are keen for America to share the responsibilities of the European States in settling the affairs of the world. As for the charge of betraying the Christians, it can only be sustained on the assumption that any Christians who live under Turkish rule are *ipso facto* betrayed. But then the same plea might with equal justice have been made on behalf of Moslems living under Greek rule. In this case there were territories in dispute which were adjudged quite properly to be Turkish, and the only possible course was to give them to the Turks and establish guarantees for the religious minorities in them. We do not suggest that a Christian subject of Turkey can never have anything to fear; but he has as much protection as the outside world can give him. And it should not be forgotten that religious zeal is not confined to one side in the Near East. There have recently been angry public meetings in Angora and Constantinople to demand reprisals for atrocities on Moslems in Greek territory.—"New Statesman".

SWARAJISTS AND ELECTIONS.

The extreme "Swaraj" or Home Rule party have been very successful in the Indian Legislative Council elections, especially in Bombay and Bengal. At the last elections they held aloof. This time, under the leadership of Mr. Das, they have worked on the ignorance and superstition of the masses to such purpose that the Moderates have fared badly. The best known of all the Moderates, Sir Surendranath Banerjea, has been rejected by a Calcutta constituency in favour of an obscure extremist. The "Swaraj" party hope to secure a majority in the Legislative Assembly itself, so that they may force the Indian Government to choose between conceding full Home Rule to India and governing without the aid of the Assembly, as the Viceroy has power to do. Such is the possible result of Mr. Montagu's leap in the dark, which he took despite the warnings of all who knew India well and indeed of all serious students of politics and human nature.—"Spectator."

FEAR OF SWARAJISTS' "OBSTRUCTIVE POWER."

The most sensational incident of the Indian elections occurred at the end of the month of polling. This was the defeat of Sir Surendranath Banerjea, the senior politician of Bengal and the most outstanding man in that part of India to become a Minister under the reformed Constitution. He was heavily beaten in a Calcutta suburb by an extremist nonentity. Coming after the defeat of Mr. S. R. Das, the Moderate leader in the Bengal Council, this event gave a special character to the successes of the Swaraj Party in a province where they had not been expected to do well. The general results of the election are still unknown in England, but certain points of importance emerge. The Swarajists have won sufficient seats in several provincial Assemblies—those of Bombay, Bengal and the United Provinces, for example—to give them considerable obstructive power. In the Punjab the racial and religious divisions have told against the Swarajists, while in Madras they can make at best a poor showing. It is in the All-India Assembly, rather than in the provincial bodies, that the Swaraj tactics will be watched with most concern. At Delhi they will have a compact opposition group engaged in the peculiar enterprise of expressing in political action the will of the Non-Co-operation Party which has forsworn all politics. Their avowed aim will be to make the working of the Assemblies impossible. But political human nature will be belied if some at least of the extremists do not yield to the fascination of the Assemblies, which, after all, are representative councils furnishing excellent opportunities, not for debate only but for constructive effort.—"New Statesman."

THE AKALI SITUATION.

GOVERNMENT'S RIDICULOUS POSITION.

(Through the Congress Publicity Bureau.)

AMRITSAR, Dec. 27.

It is difficult to understand what exactly declaration of the S.G.P.C. as an unlawful Association means. Many an anomaly has been brought to light before this, but the order recently passed by the District Magistrate Lahore vesting the managements of a Gurdwara situated in that District in the S.G.P.C. serves still further to emphasize the ridiculous position of Government. A body declared unlawful by the Government not only continues to manage rich and important temples and properties, but its management receives the sanction of Government itself as in the order of Lahore District Magistrate.

This should not be interpreted to mean that Government's attitude towards the Akali activities has undergone any change. Stories of Police excesses come every day to remind us of the determination of Government to put down the Akali movement. Mukatsar being the Akali base for the Jaito Campaign has always received special attention from the Police who are ever ready to exploit grievances of dispossessed Puojamis of the Local Gurdwara.

PROVOCATIVE METHODS.

An incident of the 13th instant is typical of the provocative methods of the Police. Five ex-Pujaris entered a Gurdwara by jumping over an adjacent wall and started on abuse and insult while outside stood the whole body of ex-Pujaris with the Police. The obvious effort to create a fracas was defeated by prudence and self-control of the Akalis.

Yesterday came the news of Police assaults on one Sant Singh whose crime consisted in hawking newspapers to which of course the Police have special antipathy. The band that usually plays in front of Akali processions also gets on the nerves of the Police at Mukatsar. It was especially prohibited from joining the procession on 12th December when a large demonstration took place. The members of the band were only working for their wages, but still they did not escape the attention of the mighty limbs of "law and order."

PENSIONERS VICTIMISED

When the Non-co-operation movement was at its height Government visited their wrath on several poor pensioners who had taken part in the movement. Similar methods are being adopted to scare away Military Pensioners from the S.G.P.C. activities. The Punjab Government, it is reported, has issued a memorandum to all District Officers informing them of the action they have taken against a Military Sardar in this manner and asking them to report similar cases from their Districts. The pensions of Dyer and O'Dwyer cannot be touched, but these humble men can be deprived of their men and robbed of their dues for the crime of devotion to their religious organisation.

FARIDKOTE AUTOCRACY.

Not satisfied with the possibility of repression in British Territories, Government seems to be goading on the Sikh States to do their part of the business. The inhuman treatment of prisoners at Jaito has already been exposed. Faridkote State also figures largely in recent reports of ill-treatment. The S.G.P.C. sent two representatives who requested the President of the Faridkote Council of Administration to give them permission to see the Akali prisoners in jail to verify the accounts of oppression daily received. The permission was refused. The State Officers have themselves to thank if exaggerated reports reach the public when they refuse opportunities to responsible men to see things for themselves.

VICEROY AT MANDALAY.

(Associated Press.)

MANDALAY, Dec. 27.

Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Reading attended the Polo Tournament in the afternoon, and were entertained at tea by the members of the Upper Burma Club. There was a dinner party at Government House, Mandalay. After dinner Their Excellencies attended an entertainment in the Old Place given by the Burmese community.

VISIT TO THE PALACE,

(Associated Press.)

MANDALAY, Dec. 28.

Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Reading left Government House, at 10 this morning, and motored to the Palace. The greatest interest in all they saw was particularly in the Exhibition of past fashions and history in the little Museum attached to the Palace. Leaving the Palace Their Excellencies visited the Zegyo Bazar Here. Their Excellencies paused for a moment, while they were presented with bouquets from two picturesquely attired girls. After walking through the Bazar Their Excellencies motored back to the Government House and before luncheon His Excellency granted certain interviews.

VICEROY'S FAREWELL TO BURMA.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Dec. 30.

His Excellency the Viceroy sent the following telegram to His Excellency the Governor of Burma on the 30th December 1923:—"On leaving Burma let me express my deep appreciation of the very warm welcome extended to Her Excellency and myself in Rangoon and Mandalay. It has been a very great disappointment that the pressure of public business has deprived me of the pleasure of a more extended visit to the country districts and the chief river of Burma and my regret is all the more poignant because what I have already seen has filled me with high hopes for the future progress and welfare of the province. It has been of great interest to me to have come into personal touch with the chief officials and non officials of your Government and to have made the acquaintance of the representatives of the leading communities of Burma. It is my earnest prayer that Burma may find full opportunities of self-expression in her reformed constitution and make a wise use of the new powers and responsibilities entrusted to her to advance under Your Excellency's guidance to the greater welfare and prosperity which I am confident awaits her. Please thank all the officials and non-officials who worked so hard to ensure the success of my visit."

SAVED FROM THE GRAVE.

I am neither an advertising physician nor a doctor of medicines but an ordinary clerk. In the prime of youth I unfortunately suffered a breakdown. I secretly sent for medicine from all the famous physicians whose grandiloquent advertisements resounded in the newspaper world. To my ill-luck, despair and disappointment stared me in the face wherever I looked until I began to prefer death to life. The wheel of fortune, however took a new revolution and I was suddenly called upon in July, 1901, to undertake in connection with my employment a very dreary journey to Nepal which, dotted over with short breaks in the way, took me thirteen days to reach Khatmandoo, where I put in a Caravanserai. Adjoining to my room there had sojourned a day or two previously an angel-looking hermit who enquired from me the nature of my illness in such a loving tone that I was coaxed into a reluctant exposure of my long-hidden secret.

Taking pity upon me he scratched out two prescriptions and in accordance with his directions I prepared from herbs and vegetables some tonic pills and a liniment for massage.

GOD THE WITNESS.

Only a week's treatment cured me of all the complaints that had made my life so burdensome that I looked upon suicide as the only avenue of escape from this "living death." Although by virtue of this short treatment I could find it too hard to restrain myself, yet in consequence of the strict surveillance that my benefactor so very kindly exercised over me I was obliged to observe the necessary prevention and to undergo the full course of treatment for 21 days which gave such a manly vigour to my deranged nervous system. After the completion of my mission there I reached home and experimented the remaining medicine upon some other hopeless cases and found it infallible remedy for all sorts of nervine diseases and every kind of general physical debility. On the persistent demands of some of my prudent and philanthropic friends and with a view to public weal I advertised this medicine. The price advertised hardly covers the expenses of its preparation and of enormously vast advertising operation

PRICE	Rs.|
1 Phial of liniment	2-8) excluding postal
1 box of Pills	1-8) expenses, *i. e.*, As. 5.

Price 1 full box containing 1 phial of liniment and three boxes of pills Rs. 7 Rs. 9 for foreign including transit expenses.

Nervous weakness can be cured by one full box containing 3 boxes of pills and 1 phial of liniment but an ordinary debility can be rectified by 1 phial of liniment and 2 boxes of pills which contain 28 doses for 14 days.

The medicine is absolutely free from all Poisonous or Mercurial elementsd will cause no skin eruption to appear on the place massaged.

TESTIMONIALS.

DEAR SIR,
Your medicine has given me relief, so kindly send me the same at your earliest convenience send oblige.

ABDUL MAJID,
c/o Northern India Timber Syndicate, Lahore.

DEAR SIR,
Your medicine has given me hope. Would you please send me another complete Box by V. P. P. to the following address.

S. PARTHASARADHY IYENGAR.

SHEIKH GHULAM AHMED, ESQ., LAHORE.
Dear Sir,
I received your pills and liniments some months back and used them according to your instructions for full 21 days. Now I beg to suggest as under. I feel highly thankful and beg liberty to express my unbounded gratitude for the wonderful result produced by your medicines. It is a great boon for the suffering generation and generally upon the humanity. Really you cannot serve better, the Almighty God and the Revered Hermit than by giving wide publication of the medicines and by freely supplying it to all at your cost price only. The good effects of the medicines was experienced on the third day of its use. But the after effects are marvellous and lasting. Now you will be pleased to send me the same 3 phials of pills and one bottle of liniment by V. P. P. for a friend of mine and oblige.

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Intermittent and Remittent Fevers

Induced by the miasmatic effluvia which rise from the swamps and damp soil, which poison the blood and affect the Liver and Stomach. To arrest the disease and restore the organs to regular healthy action, nothing better can be recommended than

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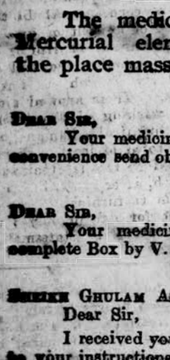

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THE INDIAN PROBLEM.

(Continued from page 6.)

who want to use it for the benefit of the whole society. Yet our Government is still actually engaged in creating big landlords. I am not speaking of landlords that have inherited lands or bought them in the past. I am referring to the action of the Government giving, or selling big areas of land to persons who are capitalists, pure and simple. This can only be explained on the theory that those who are doing so, do not care for the future, they look only to the present. So long as they can get large sums of money for immediate use or can increase the revenues of their Government to pay higher salaries to themselves and others, it matters little to them what difficulties they are accumulating for the future democracy of India. Live for the present, and let the Devil take care of the future, is their motto. Similarly they are sowing thorns in numerous other ways. The whole judicial system of British India, of which they are so proud, is rotten and disastrous to the best interests of society. But of this hereafter. Let us stick for the present to the theme we were following. What I want to impress on my countrymen is that while we are not free to frame a detailed scheme of Swarajya until we are free to put it into operation we ought to state our principles and ideals and start discussing, analyzing and synthesizing them, so that we may be ready for the task when we are in a position to undertake it. Our first business is to educate people into right ideas and offer them opportunities for study and discussion. Our second business will be to prepare the ground for enforcing such of them, when the time comes, as may be adopted or accepted by the collective will of the Nation.

Our Ideal.

The kind or the nature of the Nation we aim to build will also depend on our ideals. We must be clear on what we eventually want to grow into. Is the British State or the American State or the French Sate our ideal? Must we imitate Europe; Have we nothing of our own to contribute to the constitution of he world? The present day Europe is sick of its democracy. It consists of warring classes, warring communities, and warring States. This is the natural result of the social philosophy it has been following for the last 200 years. It dominates the world in all the departments of the world's life; it controls the markets of the globe, and decides the fate of people older and more spiritual than itself, yet its peoples, at the present moment are extremely unhappy. They do not know what is going to happen there the next year or the year after that. In its desire to keep us under its thumb, Great Britain is forcing its material thought, and with it, its institutions upon us. We are great admirers of British character, of British literature, and may be of certain phases of British social life, but we cannot consider its political institutions to be the last word or even the best word in political philosophy or political life. Great Britain, or for the matter of that, the whole of Europe is sitting on the crest of an active volcano. A revolution may break there any day, and when it does break, it will involve the whole world. It may take 10 or 25 or 50 years to come, but come it will, unless the European nations change the nature of their Governments and the character of their democracies in the meantime. The best and the greatest of European thinkers are dissatisfied with the things as they are. Dissatisfied is perhaps a very mild expression. We might have said 'disgusted.' The whole social thought or Europe is undergoing a silent but a sure change. Europe may not be making rapid strides towards Bolshevism. Bolshevism itself is changing its principles and practices, but there cannot be any doubt that capitalism in its present form is doomed, and with it are doomed the capitalistic forms of Government. Whether this change will come peaceably or after cataclysmatic conflicts like those of Russia, no one can foretell. Under these circumstances shall we be wise in copying British models and in introducing British institutions almost in their entirely? Yet it is exactly that which is happening. There are not any among the Indian publicists (at least none of note are known to me) who aim at Bolshevist ideals or Bolshevist methods. But there can be no doubt that unadulterated and unrelated capitalism and imperialism of the kind which prevails in Europe and which is being thrust on us against our will, leads directly to Bolshevism. Bolshevism is a reaction against this kind of social and economic life. We in India have never followed the European economic ideals and it is not to our interest to adopt them. What shall we not give to keep India free of that class war which is raging so furiously in Europe and which is threatening its peace and prosperity so imminently? But we are helpless to do anything in the matter. The choice offered to us is between the irresponsible 'absolute,' autocratic rule of the British bureaucracy, or the hybrid system of Council Government which has been brought into existence by the Act of 1919 with capitalistic preponderance in it. We have pronounced against both, and we shall not have either. What we want is freedom to live our life, to mould our institutions, and to build our democracy in our own way. It may be that we will make mistakes, but no mistakes can be more disastrous than the certain class war to which we are being led by the hand, at the present time.

I think it is our duty to declare that the form of representative Government which prevails in Great Britain, is not our goal; that the European form of democracy is not our ideal; and that we will rather be saved from the economic life and ideals of Europe than become rich by adopting them.

A Stupid and Arrogant Assumption.

We want a democracy that will include all the people of India, which will recognise no masters, no slaves, no capitalists, and no mere wage-earners, no landlords and no mere cultivators, no governing class and no governed. We want a democracy in which all be brothers, citizens and co-workers. This does not necessarily mean the abolition of property, or that there will be no rich and no poor in the future Indian democracy that we aim at. Rich and poor are comparative terms. There may be some rich and some poor in a democracy without the evils of a capitalistic society like that under the load of which modern Europe is groaning. These are only unsealed stray thoughts about what we may want and what we may not want. But the difficulty is that our wishes are being denied a place in our becoming what we want. Constitutions are being made for us in England and we are told that it is the will of British Parliament that must prevail; that we must agree to being made or unmade by the British Parliament, nay that we must be happy over it and sing hallelajahs for our benefactors. The Non-Cooperation movement is a protest against this stupid and arrogant assumption of divine powers on the part of a people immersed in materialism, unable to take care of their own poor and unemployed. If the British Government were sincerely anxious to lead us to a state of 'Self-Government,' the best, the wisest and the most practical thing for it would be to leave us free to organize our own Government, subject to such limitations and restrictions as to its actual operations as they may choose to impose if at all, to maintain their connection with us. This is the least they should do, but they won't do it.

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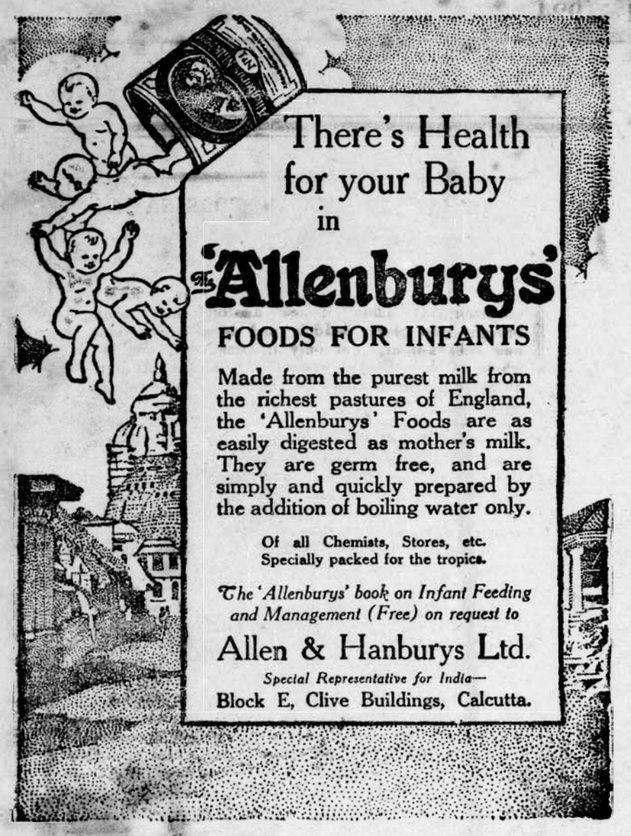

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MOHAMMEDAN EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

The All-India Mohammedan Educational Conference began its sittings at Aligarh on the 26th instant. Sahibzada Aftab Ahmed Khan, B.A. (Cantab) Bar-at-Law, Member of the Council of Secretary of State, presided on the occasion. The following are some of the extracts from his presidential address.—

The President after thanking the members for the high honour conferred upon him and after referring to Sir Syed's work in the cause if Muslim education in this country and his devotion to Islam, referred at great length upon Muslim Culture and Theology, Muslim aim of life and showed how Islam enjoins upon its followers to go after the quest of knowledge and culture and thus justify our claim as vicereegnt of Gid on earth by improving and enriching this world in every way.

Continuing he said, "I am not in favour of a wholesale or indiscriminate importation of foreign ideas, manners, customs, institutions or systems, as no people can ever attain regeneration by such means. In so far as they represent the latest development or stage in the advance of human knowledge and evolution—social or cultural—they cannot rightly be said to be the exclusive product or property of the West. In different ages different peoples have held the torch of light and learning, and it so happens now that the nations of the West represent the vanguard of human progress. But they have built upon foundations and have added to the structure which had been laid and raised in the past, and which constitute the heritage of the whole human race—Arabs, Romans, Greeks, Indians, etc.,—all have contributed to the stock of human knowledge and experience which are the basis of European culture and civilization. The President then referred to the work of Lytton Committee, of which he was a member, in the matter of Indian Students abroad and mentioned the opinion of English Educationists upon the significance of elementary and secondary education. Continuing he said, "A university in the real sense of the term, can not be created merely by any legislative enactment, nor an institution can become a university simply by being so called. The most distinctive features of a University are its atmosphere, tone, its catholic spirit and its general outlook upon the world and humanity. The great ideals of "truth, goodness and beauty" should have the fullest and freest scope, and should command the keenest interest and best attention both of the teachers and the taught. It is a field for the cultivation of "large-hearted toleration and free inquiry."

It has been well said "during the first stage of development up to six years of age the child should learn loyalty to its home. In the second (primary) stage there is added loyalty to his school, and towards the end of that period he may begin to feel also loyal to his town or district. In the third (secondary) stage loyalty to his country should be very definitely developed. In the fourth (university) stage he can take a wider outlook and develop definitely loyalty to humanity."

Applying this principle to the case of India I would add that we should begin to develop loyalty to our national unity in the secondary stage and try to complete it in the period of university education.

There is just one more point to which I should like to draw the attention of those sections of our people, such as our Muslim merchants, princes and the representatives of old families with aristocratic and martial traditions, who do not yet grasp the great importance and value of higher education.

ADULT EDUCATION.

Gentlemen, I have now to say a few words about the last stage, i.e., Adult Education which has now begun to attract public attention in his country. But I doubt whether its nature, scope or significance are yet fully realised, and as I regard this movement most particularly important for India, I hope to be excused for explaining it with some fullness on this occasion.

In the first place let me make it clear that the object of adult education movement in countries like England is not merely to spread literacy among the common peoples. Of that there is no need, as there has been free and compulsory education since 1870, and there is no illiterate in the country now. The aim and purpose of this great movement as explained in the Final Report of the Adult Education Committee in England, may be summarised as follows :—

"That the essence of democracy being not passive but active participation by all in citizenship, education in a democratic country must aim at fitting each individual progressively not only for his personal, domestic and vocational duties, but, above all, for those duties of citizenship for which these earlier stages are training grounds; that is, he must learn : (a) what his nation is, (b) what are his duties to it, (c) the economic political and international conditions on which his nation's efficiency and well-being depend.

Gentlemen, the importance and application of the principles underlying this movement to the needs and circumstances of India must be obvious to all of you.

Gentlemen, just as adult education is particulary important for India, so it is specially needed for Musalmans in this country who are woefully backward in education and whose future is so dark and doubtful. So far as they are concerned I beg to suggest that the authorities of such institutions as the Darul-Uloom at Deoband, Nadwatul-Ulama at Lucknow, Anjuman Himeyat Islam and the Islamia College at Lahore, the Islamia College at Peshawar, the Muslim University and the Conference at Aligrah, the Ahmadya organisation at Qadyan and other Muslim Associations should meet at some of these places, as soon as it can be arranged, to consider the ways and means of starting and popularising, on an extensive scale, the adult education movement among the Musalmans of India. First of all, a big begnning should be made in the town and qasbas, and every mosque should be the centre of activity in every mahilla. Graduates and other qualified and educated Muslims employed in various departments or capacities in any town or place should be asked to give at least one Sunday every month for this purpose, and those who volunteer to do so should be organised into small parties of two or more and may be allotted to the various parts of a town."

"Gentlemen, having placed before you a few educational facts, and ideas, and schemes which are equally applicable to the educational requirements of every nation or country let me now consider certain aspects of national education in India. It is obvious that the most important object of a system of national education in India should be the preparation and training of her sons for the attainment and successful running of Swaraj. Therefore any such system should be designed :—

(1) to raise the spiritual, intellectual, moral and physical level of the people as a whole.

(2) to give the keys of knowledge, sciences, and arts, necessary for extending man's dominion over nature, for consolidation of national strength and security, and for obtaining the maximum of enjoyment from our lot and luck on this planet,

(3) to promote and strenghen the bond of unity between the various communities specially the Hindus and Musalmans, and inspire them with one common patriotism and love of the motherland."

After speaking in brief upon the question of Hindu-Muslim unity and the duty of Muslims in that respect he said. "Let me explain briefly the basic principles and some of the salient features of what is known as the Aligarh movement. This brings me back to the ideal with Islam has set before its followers and mankind. To do our duty as viceregents of God on earth, and to devote our best powers to the enrichment and embellishment of this world is our mission in this life. Applying this conception and ideal to the case and circumstances of India it should be an important part of our duty, as true Muslims, to do all in our power to raise the position and prestige of our motherland as high as possible. Under the existing conditions the attainment of Swaraj is believed to be the highest ideal before our country, therefore to contribute our full share towards the realisation of that great end should be one of the most important aims of Musalmans in India. Accordingly, our education should be designed to produce men possessed of qualities required for the successful pursuit of such great ideals.

Sir, Syed's greatest desire was to have a sufficient supply of men fit and qualified to become leaders in the field of thought and action. Islam and India needed true followers and patriotic efficient citizens, well equipped with the highest culture and strong manly character. It was to serve this purpose that he founded the institution, in 1875, which is now known as the Muslim University and which was his crowning effort in the cause of Islam and India.

Gentlemen, the work and history of this institution are well known and need no recapitulation. Stated briefly, its main object was to cultivate the spirit of "Truth, goodness and beauty" under a system which combined all that was, according to the founder, best in the cultures of the East and the West.

I do not propose to say anything more, on this occasion, as to the principles and tims of this institution which has now been in existence for nealy half a century. It is now time for a full and fair review of its work and achievements which I shall endeavour to do at some other time. No one can deny the great part it has played in awakening and infusing the new spirit of life in our community, and in making a memorable contribution to service of our motherland. However, it is not my purpose to refer, on this occasion, to the bright side of the picture, it is the dark side to which I feel it my duty to draw your attention.

THE DARK SIDE OF THE MOVEMENT.

It seems to me that, judged in the light of actual results, the product of this institution, among whom I include myself first of all, is not what it should be. In adopting the expensive English ways of life we have chosen that part of European culture and civilization which is not vital and which has accentuated our weakness for self-indulgence in different shapes and forms.

Gentlemen, the evil of extravagance was already too serious a feature of our national distemper, but its modern form is simply disastrous. I often think that the features in the life of Mahatma Gandhi, which deserved most particular attention on the part of the Indian Musalmans was his humility, simplicity, inexpensive ways of living and his self-denying character in every thing that concerned him personally. His life in this respect is a fine example of *abdiyat*. I attach little importance to the fasion of putting on Gandhi cap and khaddar coat, for even in this garb, one can lead a most expensive and self-indulgent life. What is wanted is the right spirit which may inspire us with that spiritual self-respect and largeness of mind which take pleasure, not in outward show or self-indulgence, but in the denial of self and the service of humanity.

The President, in winding up his address said :—"Let me explain in a few words, what I believe to be the Islamic aspect of our educational movement. If we desire to revive true Islamic spirit, as we must, we should look not only to the externals but more particularly to the inward essence of the result. Maktabs, schools, colleges, universities, examinations, degrees and the rest—these are all necessary, but only as a framework in a living organism. The life and soul are the culture and character of our product. Just as a true cultivator looks not to the height or thickness of the plants but to the quality and quantity of the crop he gets, so should we fix our attention, not so much upon the number of our graduates or their degrees as upon the content of their culture and character, upon the quality and quantity of their knowledge, refinement, truthfulness, patriotism, courage, cleanliness of mind, body and speech, love of fair play, temperance, self-denial, gentleness to the weak and bold front to the bully power of physical endurance, practical efficiency, unshakeable public and private honesty and appreciation of beauty in nature, in art and in human conduct.

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(9)

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SENSATIONAL REVIEW BY THE PRESS.

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"The fairy tale of the fountain of youth is now a true and real fact; old age still scatters a few wrinkles on the face, a few snowy flakes in the hair, but it can no longer chill the hearts of men to whom the high-mettled spiritness of a youth of twenty years age is restored by the Elixir Godineau, one of the valuable conquests of men of modern science. The effects of this marvellous philtre are not limited to this; chlorosis, anæmia, paralysis, etc., disappear as by enchantment through using this Elixir, and cures in great numbers are an everyday occurrence."

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No disease or affection exists for which the Elixir Godineau may not be prescribed; in all cases of affections tending to diminish the power of nutrition, diabetis, obesity, chronic rheumatism, and even in long protracted convalescence, it has produced marvellous results. The only wish then, that can be expressed is, that the new remedy should make rapid strides and come into everyday use."

DR. PAUL BLYTTE. (*Journal de la Sante.*)

"Returning to scientific considerations, we say that the Elixir Godineau is recommended and prescribed by the French and foreign medical authorities of highest reputes: this life specific has never failed and has never disturbed the organic system.

All of these admit having prescribed it with success *in lymphathic cases to women suffering from anæmia exhausted by hœmorrhage or after laborious confinement, to old enfeebled people, to persons suffering from fevers caught in hot climates, from tropical anæmia, from disease of the spinal marrow, from partial paralysis, and senile softening of the brain.*" DR. JULES LAFAGE.

Laureate of the Paris Medical Universities, etc., etc.

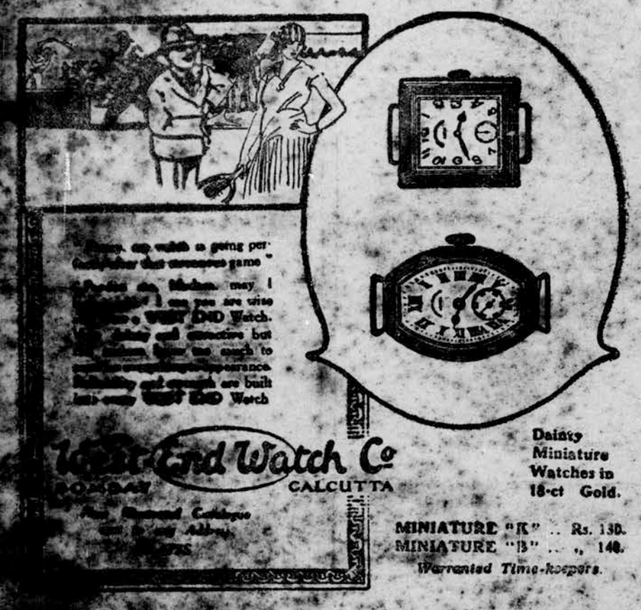
"We cannot too highly recommend the use of the Elixir Godineau in treatment against influenza, the only way of escaping from influenza is to remain in a perfect state of health and to offer efficient resistance against this sad affection.

One of the uses, much neglected however, of the Elixir Godineau, and yet one of the most practical is the taking of the Elixir during the weaning period. How difficult it is to go through this period without accident is well known, particularly for weak and sickly children. The Elixir Godineau given in doses of from one to two tea-spoonsful a day, facilitates the transition from exclusively liquid to solid food, transition, which ordinarily taking place abruptly, is often most dangerous to children."

DR. BERNAIN. (*Journal de la Sante.*)

"Not only is the Elixir Godineau all powerful againstimpotency, barrenness, chlorosis, and menstrual disorders, but it is also a sovereign cure for consumption, if it does not destroy the bacilli of tuberculosis it increases the individual resistance, arrests the progress of evil, repairs the breaches effected, for it is an essential element of reparation; it supplies in abundance new cells intended to form fresh pulmonary tissue in place of those wasted away by tuberculosis, having become cavernous and honeycombed through diseases

DR. ALBERT. (*Journal de la Sante.*")



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